

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 30.

VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.

NO. 21.

**Diamonds**  
**Watches**  
**Jewelry**  
**Silverware**  
**Cut Glass, &c**

We carry the largest stock in British Columbia and absolutely guarantee everything to be as represented.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,  
Phone 675. — 47 GOVERNMENT STREET

## The Great Attraction

## The Westside

Just now is the immense showing of new fall goods. Every department is now about complete with new and up-to-date merchandise. Particular attention is called to

The Women's Tailor-made Suits and Jackets and Capes

Now to be seen in endless variety.

OUR FALL DRESS GOODS STOCK IS NOW READY FOR INSPECTION

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.

Sept. 22.

## WAR TALK.



We have inaugurated a vigorous campaign against HIGH PRICES, and have succeeded in defeating them with our LOW PRICES.

We propose to keep our establishment on a war footing, and quote these prices as evidence.

For This Week Only,

Snow Flake Flour	\$1.00 Sack.
Three Star Flour	\$1.05 Sack.
Hungarian Flour	\$1.15 Sack.
This Season Jam	50c. Pall.

A fresh shipment of Christie's Cream Soda and Water Ice-Wafers.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

## Demanding the Best.....

The most progressive builders demand the best hardware for their work. They know we give them the best goods and make the prices right for them. They are satisfied that we do better for them than any other dealer and are glad to show they value our methods by coming to us.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad streets.  
Victoria, B.C.

## Picture Frames

OF ALL KINDS IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. W. MELLOR, - - - 76-78 FORT ST.

Broken Sweet Cakes  
FOR A FEW DAYS AT M. R. SMITH & CO.'S 57 FORT STREET.

WE MAKE A specialty of compounding Physicians' Prescriptions.  
PURE DRUGS COMPETENT DISPENSERS.  
HALL & CO. Clarence Block, Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets Dispensing Chemists

Lee & Fraser,  
Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

\$60,000 To loan at low rates of interest on good security.  
9 and 11 Trounce Avenue.

## FARM FOR SALE--CHEAP

500 ACRES in plots to suit. 100 acres under cultivation. Easy terms. Apply to A. GLENDENNING, on the premises, or B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

### FOR SALE---CHEAP.

Lot and cottage, Niagara street, only \$1,000. House and lot, Superior street, for \$750. Lot and cottage, Oak Bay avenue, cheap, \$450. Lot and cottage, Johnson street, bargain, \$450. Large well finished cottage and stable on Harrison street, cost \$2,000, for \$1,000. Nice cottage on Chestnut street, very easy terms, only \$1,700. Good 2 roomed cottage, Fernwood road, a bargain, \$800.

To let, 6 roomed house, good location, \$10. If you require any Fire Insurance, Coal or Wood give me a call.

P. C. MACGREGOR, Agent, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC.

92 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## A. W. JONES

FIVE SISTERS BLOCK

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent.

Canada Life Assurance Co. Old Reliable Fire Insurance Co. Phoenix Assurance Co. of London

MONEY TO LOAN From private funds in sums from \$500 to \$50,000

## Removal.

We beg to inform our customers and friends that we have removed to new and commodious premises at 100 Yates and Broad, opposite the Campbell Block (a few doors above old stand), Johnson street. We will be pleased to have you call and see our new Fall goods which have just arrived.

Walter D. Kinnaird,

THE CASH TAILOR.

## WILLIAM F. BEST

ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

(Heidelberg and Lelospit). Late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office 29 Broad street, opposite Orland Hotel, Victoria.

J. & J. TAYLOR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES

AND VAULT DOORS.

AGENTS JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

18 GOVERNMENT STREET

Also Kodaks, Firearms, Fishing Tackle, Ammunition, Bicycles, etc., etc.

## AUCTION

Cor. View and Quadra Streets.

Under instructions from Mrs. Jackson, I will sell by public auction on the premises as above.

On Monday Next at 2 p.m.

A Quantity of Staples

Groceries, Store Fixtures, Etc.

Treasor - Goods

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

## LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH-CURE

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

## A BARGAIN 4 Lots Oak on Bay Avenue..

SWINERTON & ODDY. \$600.00

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc, lead, iron, tin cans and sacks. Highest prices given. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 St. James street. Mr. Aaronson, Agent.

UNION BREWERY, 150 Government street; cellar entrance, rear of Hotel Victoria.

LUMP COAL, NUT COAL, SACK COAL, SLACK COAL. Telephone 604. Main, Holland & Co., Trounce and Broad street.

GET YOUR AMMUNITION at John Barnes & Co.'s, 115 Government street. Largest stock in the Province.

COAL, \$5.50 PER TON—New Wellington Collieries. Kingham & Co., agents; office, 44 Fort street; telephone call 647.

Which we have marked at POPULAR PRICES as usual.

## NEW SEASON'S TEAS

CONCOUS,  
HYSONS,  
GUNPOWDERS

IN HALF CHESTS AND CADDIES.

Hudson's Bay Company

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

COAL AND WOOD — Baker & Colston, wharf and office, Belleville street, James Bay; telephone 407; city office, Swinton & Oddy's, telephone 491.

### A. LONE HIGHWAYMAN

Robt. the Atlin-Discovery Stage-Booty Was Scanty.

(Associated Press)

Skagway, via Seattle, Wash., Sept. 29.

The stage running between Atlin and Discovery was held up by a lone highwayman last Tuesday night. There were nine passengers on board, but none of them carried much money or valuables, and the plunder secured was light. The robber escaped.

M. R. SCHREIBER'S TOUR.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Collingwood Schreiber, deputy minister and chief engineer of the department of railways and canals, leaves for British Columbia next week on his annual tour of inspection.

Superficial hair removed by electro-

lysis. Electric Parlor, 114 Yates street.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Grocery clerk, must have experience. Address, M. N. O., Times Office.

FOR SALE—Restaurant; cheap, good place for man and wife, or two ladies. Apply C. E. Times Office.

LOST—On Vancouver street, between Port and Seaview, black silver-mounted purse containing money and owner's card. Reward on returning same to 6 Seaview St.

WANTED—\$2.00 per day, sure, gentlemen or ladies, special work; position permanent or temporary firm, with bona fide references. Experience necessary. Address, S. M. Fry, Field Manager, Winnipeg, Man.

HASTIE'S FAIR

FOR Tin and Enamelware.

77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE

Br. Ship LANGDALE

HUNTER, Master.

FROM LONDON.

This vessel will discharge cargo on our outer wharf on Saturday, October 30, at 8 a.m., and following days. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight and charges, and receive general delivery.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 o'clock each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignee thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agents.

HOODE'S Straight Cut Cigarettes

MANUFACTURED BY

B. Houde & Co., Quebec.

Are Better than the Best.

## THE PATERSON SHOE CO., Ltd.

(Late Victoria Shoe Co.)

Our shelves are now filled with

The Newest Things in Fashionable Fall Footwear

WE HAVE JUST OPENED

30 CASES Geo. E. Keith's Celebrated Fine American Shoes for Men and Boys

Which we have marked at POPULAR PRICES as usual.

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., Ltd.

35 JOHNSON STREET. VICTORIA, B.C.

## BOERS GATHER READY FOR BATTLE

Despatches From South Africa Indicate That War Cannot Be Much Longer Delayed.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S LATEST PROPOSALS.

Burgers Are Concentrating in Large Numbers Near Natal Frontier—Army Reserve Called Out—Commanders Ordered to Their Posts.

(Associated Press.) Capetown, Sept. 29.—The Transvaal's reply to the last dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain has been sent from Pretoria.

It is to the effect that the Republic strictly adheres to the London convention, and asks nothing further. The question of the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal is not touched upon in the dispatch.

To Protect Johannesburg. A dispatch from Johannesburg reports a meeting of wholesale and retail merchants there to consider the steps to be taken for the protection of the town. The chairman said he has been informed the government did not intend to expel British subjects in the event of war. A resolution was passed in favor of forming a guard composed of merchants, property owners and others, and empowering a committee to procure funds to carry on municipal government.

Free State Burgers Must Return. From Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, it is said on reliable authority, that in secret session the race passed a stringent commando law. Burgers who have left the Orange Free State recently have been ordered to return, in default of £500 fine, five years' imprisonment and confiscation of their property.

From the British side come a few further particulars of military movements of minor character, pointing towards preparations to safeguard the frontier in the event of war, until a sufficient force has assembled to take the offensive.

Chamberlain's Proposals. London, Sept. 29.—The cabinet adjourned at 3:15 p.m. The ministers were heartily cheered by the crowd.

Boers are concentrating in the country contiguous to Natal, where the first outbreak of hostilities is likely to occur. Large contingents of burghers are convening from various parts on this probable battlefield.

The excitement continues at fever heat. The commandant-general has issued a notice ordering the commanders to assemble at a specified spot on the Natal border. The commander from Krugersdorp, whose burghers checkedmate the Jameson raiders, embarked on a train for the frontier to-night.

Activity at Pretoria. There is great activity at the swarmines in Victoria. The army reserve has been called out, the arrangements to defend the frontier are now complete, and the work of equipment is proceeding rapidly.

Burgers are congregating in the towns ready to join their commanders, who, however, have strict orders not to approach too near the frontier and to avoid a collision with British forces.

Chance of Peace Almost Gone. London, Sept. 29.—A despatch to the Times from Pretoria says:

"It is generally expected a state of war will be proclaimed at any moment."

"President Kruger granted me an interview to-day and declared he had done all that was possible for the sake of peace. He had accepted Mr. Chamberlain's own offer of a common inquiry, but Mr. Chamberlain deliberately broke the thread of negotiations; troops were massed on all sides, and war was forced upon him. It was impossible to accede to the despatch of the 12th. Such a course would have given the land and people into the hands of strangers. As it was, his seven years' proposal would, according to the field cornets, enfranchise 50,000 persons, which was more than the whole number of old burghers, yet not one has come forward to take it. The Uitlanders never really wanted the franchise. From

We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

**Campbell's Prescription Store**CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS  
VICTORIA, B.C.**For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.****Boers Are Massing****Large Forces Now Stationed Near the Frontier of Natal.****Russia Declines to Take Any Part in the Dispute—Waiting for Rain.****London, Sept. 29.—The Standard's correspondent at Odessa telegraphs: "A rumor is heard that Germany recently suggested to Russia the advisability of mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and that Russia declined to have anything to do with the matter."****The Daily Chronicle says:****"We understand on the best authority that the delay attending the Boer****rely is due to hopes still entertained by the Transvaal of a peaceful settlement. The Boers distrust Mr. Chamberlain. They fear that if they make concessions they will only increase his demands; therefore they have been trying to approach Lord Salisbury directly. They trust the Premier as much as they distrust the Colonial Secretary. If Lord Salisbury would give a pledge that the golden bridge was meant seriously they would venture upon it."****"We regret to say that this last desperate effort has broken down, since Lord Salisbury cannot go behind Mr. Chamberlain without creating a cabinet crisis. It is deplorable, nevertheless, that state etiquette should be strong enough to obstruct the path to peace."****"We hope it is not true that Mr. Chamberlain intends to demand disarmament, a heavy indemnity, and the withdrawal of Dr. Leys, which could only result in war."****The paper suggests that the Orange Free State should appeal for arbitration under the arrangements concluded at The Hague.****A Matter of a Consonant****The Daily News, which appeals to the government to await President Kruger's reply before sending a second dispatch, says: "If, as has been asserted on behalf of the Transvaal, all trouble would have been avoided had Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch last Friday said 'convention' instead of 'conventions,' we do not believe a British cabinet would decline to clear the matter up. It is for President Kruger to speak. It is indeed only a matter of a consonant, and round after round of cheers greeted the appearance of these officers."****Boers Assembling****London, Sept. 28.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Charleston says: "Commodore is proceeding in the Wakkerstroom district and probably through the Transvaal. Two thousand Boers are assembled at Wakkerstroom, which is eight miles from the Natal border and eleven from Laing's Nek. Twelve hundred have been ordered to Sandspit, 15 miles west of the Natal boundary, where they will meet the Orange Free State Artillery, which has been lying low in this neighborhood for a fortnight."****The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The Transvaal executive is absorbed in war preparations. Many Boers oppose aggressive action on religious grounds. There have been local thunder storms and rains at Johannesburg and at various points of the Orange Free State."****A cable dispatch from Cape Town says: "The Boers would have taken the initiative by now but for the scarcity of water, there not being yet sufficient. This will be great difficulty in providing food supplies for the remaining at Johannesburg, whose hostilities continue."****SCHOOL SWEEP AWAY.****Calcutta, Sept. 28.—Miss Stahl tells the story of the destruction of the Ida Villa branch of the Calcutta girls' school supported by the American Methodists.****A leadership compelled the occupants to leave the buildings, and Miss Stahl, guiding the children, commenced a perilous climb, finally gaining the road. All the time rain was pouring down in torrents, the earth was shaking and the children were terrified. The blackness of the night, falling boulders, the crashing of trees, and roar of the earthquake finally compelled the party to return to the Ida Villa. Even then Miss Stahl had a struggle with the children, who, fearing the collapse of the house, sought to fly into the night.****The engagement of Cavaite was a sorry affair. Otis had fully 2,000 of the insurgents penned up in a basket and through carelessness let them escape. The reports gave three killed in the hospitals on the American side, but the real number was nearer twenty.****"There occurred one of the sorriest affairs of the whole campaign. The whole Thirteenth Regulars took to their heels during the fight and stampeded to the rear, leaving the volunteers to stand the brunt of the battle, which they did, just the same, in gallant style. The men of the Thirteenth afterwards made the claim that they had run out of ammunition and had run to the rear to get some more, but at the rate they were running it looked as if their objective point was somewhere else besides the ammunition department. The Utah Light Battalion did excellent service and were generally commended for their gallant stand."****"As to the censorship at Manila, it is more severe and strict than ever and even the local papers of Manila have to take care not to print anything that would likely reach the outside, which in any way would represent the true state of affairs. The Manila American has in its employ a lawyer now, whose sole duty is to look over the items before they go into the paper, and see that nothing which would in any way tend to implicate Lord Otis and his sway is printed."****It is estimated that the loss to the tea garden proprietors alone is about \$5,000.****Queen Victoria, on hearing of the disaster, telegraphed her profound sympathy to the bereaved families.****Tonight****If your liver is out of order, causing Biliouiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of****Hood's Pills****On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25cts.****General Otis Lacks Nerve****American Commander is Prolonging the War by His Methods.****Censorship at Manila—The Stampede of a Regiment of Regulars.****Newspaper correspondent Mr. Bert C. Doyle, until recently on the staff of The Manila American, now on his way to New York from the Philippines, tells a decidedly interesting story as to the manner in which Gen. Otis conducts the campaign. He said:****"Otis has been called an old woman, and with good cause. He may be all right as a citizen, but judging from the comments on his campaign made by those in a position to understand the details, he is a decided failure as a campaign leader. There is nothing that can be done without his counsels his personal adviser, the Bishop of the City of Manila. Even before his own officers are aware of any contemplated movement it has first been talked over with his adviser. Funny condition of affairs, isn't it?"****"When a report is made to Otis of ammunition or arms discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always manages to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The result was war. The Boer has always seen the British fight at a disadvantage."****"When a report is made to Otis of arms and ammunition discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Freeman, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods**

## Hospital Business

The Principle of Standing Committee Recommended by a Special Report.

A Chinese Immigrant Who Avoided the Poll Tax—Mr. A. J. Smith's Death.

The monthly meeting of the Royal Jubilee Hospital was held last evening. President Helmcken in the chair. There were present, in addition to the surgeon, Dr. Hasell and Secretary Elworthy, Messrs. Wilson, Shotbolt, Braverman, Crimp, Forman, Drury, Flumerfelt, Grahame and Holland.

Accounts for the month were presented, to the amount of \$624.35 and ordered to be paid.

Loretta Jones, secretary of the Old Women's Home, conveyed to the board the warm thanks of the management for their kindness in refunding on several occasions the rent due them for use of the building at present occupied by the old women as a home. She reported the home progressing favorably and the inmates all comfortable. Received and filed.

Mrs. Hasell asked permission to use the smaller office, at the hospital for the work of the Women's Auxiliary. The request was granted.

The medical superintendent reported as follows:

I have the honor to report that, acting on instructions from the president, Mr. Dugdale has been temporarily appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Heygate, subject to the approval of the board.

I have to report that His Excellency General Digby Barker, governor and commander-in-chief of the Bermudas, and Mrs. Barker, visited the hospital on Monday last in order to present the sewing machine to the nurses. The two invalid chairs were also donated by them, but have not yet arrived. Their Excellencies were received by the president, matron, and a committee of the Women's Auxiliary, of which Her Excellency has signified her intention of becoming a permanent member. After the presentation, the matron and nurses entertained their guests to tea.

I have also to report that I have been approached by the secretary and members of the Natural History Society asking me to be good enough to give them a demonstration of the X-rays. I have, therefore, requested the board will grant me permission to accede to their request.

I have the honor to enclose the payroll for September.

EDWARD HASELL, M.D.

Duties of Committees.

Executive Committee.—To give a general superintendence to all the affairs affecting the proper management of the hospital, its discipline, routine and correspondence entered upon between the periods of board sessions, referring matters mete and proper to the specific standing committee affected; or to the "visiting committee" of the month, as the case may necessitate, in their judgment. To take upon themselves responsibilities in cases of emergency, which the visiting committee of the month might decline or hesitate to perform, summoning a board meeting to adjudicate thereon at the very earliest moment practically possible. To inquire into and decide upon all real or imaginary grievances brought to their notice by the resident doctor, matron, nurses, or patients, and suggest remedial measures, in their opinion, to the proper committee.

Finance Committee.—Upon whom will devolve the important duty of initiating work in connection with the raising of funds from all sources for the general maintenance of the hospital, and to whom shall be referred all bills, charged upon the hospital, and matters of account previous to the payment of the same by the treasurer, except salaries assented to by the board. In cases of contracts, the checking of periodical accounts with specified prices in contracts, so that the latter may be literally carried into effect, and generally all matters of revenue and expenditure shall be supervised by said committee, in order that the onerous duties of the hon. treasurer may be reduced as much as possible and be materially assisted.

House Committee.—The care of the sick and generally everything directly or indirectly affecting their comfort and treatment; the management of the internal economy of the establishment, i. e., every matter and thing of whatsoever nature and kind contained within the walls of the building, as also the approaches contiguous thereto, the inspection of all supplies to the hospital, the supervision of the ordering of same; supplies to mean and include all drugs, medical comforts, meat, vegetables, milk, fruit, bread, etc., whether purchased or donated, as also furniture, instruments, implements, bed and table linen, crockery, fuel and light, the acceptance or rejection of all supplies, the cleanliness and disposition of wards, the general direction and control of the staff and employees, from the doctor in charge down to the lamp-trimmers and junior assistant in kitchen or wards. Without interfering with the dictation by the medical officer, the direction of food preparations and service of same in the wards and rooms; general supervision of matron and her staff of nurses, steward, cooks, etc., and the way in which they perform their duties, the equalization of them, regulation of leave, etc., and everything not being at variance with by-laws.

Buildings and Grounds.—The supervision and care of all matters pertaining to drainage, sewer and water courses, the erection of and repairs to fences, improvement of the grounds within the fences, the plasing of gates in efficiency, the posting of all notices, the laying out of grounds with shrubs, flowerbeds, paths and roadways, etc., the erection of all outbuildings, the repaire to and painting of hospital, verandah, etc., the placement of all awnings, outside curtains, and everything of an external nature, inclusive of the necessary precautions in case of fire.

Visiting Committees.—According to rotation schedule, and consistently with clause ten (10) of the by-laws, should visit the hospital at least once a week, enter their names in the directors' book opposite the

dates of such visitations, and shall make such observations therein as may appear to them, after their tour of inspection, necessary or expedient in the best interests of hospital management. During their annual visitation, the board should visit, attended by the medical officer and matron, and bring to the notice of the standing committee anything that may require remedial measures, supplemented by a monthly report in writing to the board; such monthly report to be presented and read at the first regular meeting after the expiration of the month referred to.

The next matter to come up was the employment of Mr. Dugdale. There was a discussion of whether the salary should be \$10 or \$14 a month. He was finally employed temporarily at the former rate.

E. Church reported that one of the debtors of the hospital, whose bill had been instructed to collect, denied the debt (\$104.30), alleging that his child for whom the debt was contracted had been removed to a public ward from the semi-private one, and that therefore he had insured no debt. He added that he had paid \$90 for medical services and rent of ward for the six weeks in which the child was an inmate of a semi-private ward. Messrs. Wilson and Shotbolt recollect the circumstances connected with the case and denied the statements of defendant. Steps were decided upon to exact the amount of the bill.

A committee was appointed to consult with the Women's Auxiliary, in whose hands is a large fund for a children's ward, in regard to placing the said sum to the joint credit of the treasurers of the Women's Auxiliary and of the board.

The following report was then submitted:

Gentlemen.—Your committee appointed at the meeting held on the 20th ult., to report on what standing committees are desirable, and their respective duties, beg to report as follows:

That your committee met several times and fully discussed the various matters pertaining to the conduct of the hospital, and the attached memorandum is the outcome of these deliberations, which is respectfully submitted for your consideration (and, if found satisfactory, your approval). Your committee respectfully recommends that at least five members of the board be on the finance and house committees. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. C. FLUMERFELT,  
E. A. LEWIS,  
JAMES FORMAN,  
C. A. HOLLAND,  
Committee.

Mr. Flumerfelt said the recommendation contained in this report was practically what had been recommended to the board several years ago. As directors he felt that the board were the custodians of a large public trust and that a method of conducting the hospital similar at least to that indicated in the report should be adopted. It would insure continuity of policy from year to year. He moved the adoption of the report.

It was decided to adjourn the discussion on the report until the next meeting of the board, and that in the meantime all the members be furnished with a copy.

The president drew the attention of the board to the death of Mr. A. J. Smith, Mrs. Smith having been a valuable assistance in carrying on the hospital work. On motion of Messrs. Shotbolt and Wilson a resolution of condolence with Mrs. Smith was passed. The lady is herself an inmate of the hospital at present.

Mr. Wilson brought up the fact that the board had a new ward, in a Chinese infant, which has recently been born in the hospital. The mother had been brought down from Nanaimo, and now the directors can find no one who will become responsible for her, although Lin San and Ah Wong had been the media through which she was admitted. The board will take action to secure payment?

As well as in the case of a Chinaman who is a debtor to the hospital and is now receiving \$90 a month.

Mr. Shotbolt, on behalf of the committee appointed to look after the tenders for drugs, reported in favor of the tender of Hall & Co., and that firm, Linen, etc., be ordered in Montreal. The report was adopted and the board rose.

TRADES AND LABOR.

The New Officers Elected at the Meeting at Montreal.

The following officers were elected at the Trades and Labor Congress at Montreal:

President—Mr. Ralph Smith, M. L. A., of Nanaimo, B. C., re-elected by acclamation.

Vice-President—Mr. John A. Fleet, of Hamilton, Ont., re-elected by acclamation. Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. George W. Dower, of Toronto, Ont.

Vice-President for New Brunswick—Mr. Murray Fleming, Moncton; legislative committee, Messrs. Thomas Kitter, W. H. Coates and C. J. McCarthy.

Vice-President for Quebec—Mr. J. G. Scott, Quebec; legislative committee, Messrs. D. Verdon, Montreal; J. B. Mack, Montreal; and P. J. John, Quebec.

Vice-President for Ontario—Mr. T. H. Fitzpatrick, Toronto; legislative committee, Messrs. L. H. Sanderson, Toronto; Frank Plant, London; F. M. Draper, Ottawa.

Vice-President for Manitoba—Mr. J. E. Mortimer, of Winnipeg; legislative committee, Messrs. A. W. Putte, R. A. Pyne, and A. W. Johns, Winnipeg.

Vice-President for British Columbia—Mr. John Wilkes; legislative committee, Messrs. J. B. McLaren, Rossland; H. Harbin, Vancouver; George A. Coldwell, Victoria.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor, to meet at Detroit—Mr. D. A. Carey, of Toronto.

Next session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, September, 1899, at Ottawa, Ont.

FREE ART CLASSES.

Those desiring free instruction in art should apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. Monthly drawings on the last day of each month, are held at the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

## Labor Politics in the Province

Report of the B. C. Executive to the Dominion Trades Congress.

Legislation of the Semlin Government in Labor's Interests Commended.

## CENTRAL HOTEL

(Formerly Brunswick Hotel)

Cor. Douglas and Yates Sts., Victoria JOHN MICHAEL, PROP.

Lightly decorated. Picturesque view. Centrally located. European and American plan. Cars pass the door to all parts of the city. Newly furnished and refitted throughout.

The Central Hotel contains 101 rooms, complete with every comfort and all modern conveniences. Board, \$4 per week. Rooms, \$1 per week and upwards. Will open October 1st.

Crown to Prospect for Minerals on Rail-way Lands to all Free Miners." This bill in some respects strictly speaking may not be considered labor legislation, but is entitled to consideration, as it is a

Victory to the Masses

of the people over the corporations of the country. Certain railway companies in the past have denied the rights of free miners to prospect on their lands, save under such onerous and costly conditions that have not only discouraged but practically prevented the development of the section of the province where such rights have been withheld. This law not only extends such rights to prospectors, but authorizes the Attorney-General to take such legal action as is necessary at the expense of the Crown to protect them in their right in case of any dispute.

Although legislation had been placed on the statute book prohibiting the employment of Chinese in coal mines, some eight or nine years ago, the same had been utterly disregarded and flagrantly violated. Immediately upon the new government according to power all Chinese workmen were withdrawn from the coal mines. The mining companies thereupon hired Japanese and placed them in their mines. The government was equal to the emergency, and at the instance of labor members introduced and passed an Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Coal Mines' Regulation Act," which by its application prohibited Japanese persons from being employed in coal mines, and imposing heavy penalties for infraction of the act. Organized labor was now jubilant; it was ready to take a hand in any game the war of free may suggest in South Africa.

Nor is it unlikely that they will be sent thither.

A detachment of exceptionally fine men as regards both drill and physique, and in the best of health and condition, thanks to the salubrious climate of Victoria, they are in the very best of form for drafting into active service, and they know it. One of them described last night the pleasure expressed by the admiral when he reviewed them a week ago. "I never saw a man so pleased," he said. "He told us we were the finest looking body of men he had reviewed in years, the only fault that he could find with us was that we were a trifle too fat." The adipose tissue will quickly reduce under a South African sun, and otherwise the men are as "fit" as it is possible for them to be.

The onlooker last night must have been impressed with the high average of the soldiers as regards stature. Very few of them were under 5 feet 8 inches in height, while some of them crowded the six foot limit very closely.

Better still, the outgoing troops carry with them the reputation of being one of the best behaved bodies of troops ever stationed here. Composed of sober, intelligent men, they have made friends everywhere, and in society in which a soldier of the line does not often move.

"Why, I've danced with over a hundred young ladies," explained one, as an illustration of some of the ties which he found hard to snap.

While Victorians cherish these sentiments regarding their departing guests the R.M.A. are warm admirers of this place. More than one of them stated last night that as soon as their term of service expired they would return and spend the remainder of their days in a city where they have made so many friends.

Victoria, on account of its situation, its climate, its English air, and the fact that it is an extra pay post, is rapidly becoming the pet station of the service.

It was 7:30 last night when the detachment, sixty strong, swung out of the gates and marched up Head street to the Esquimalt road, where nine extra cars were waiting to convey them to town. Prior to their departure all was bustle within the barrack yard, as hacks and drays hurried out with the ladies and children of the garrison, and the household effects of the married men. The artillery men stood in two ranks in heavy marching order on the sward; their white helmets alone showing distinctly in the darkness. Finally all was ready, and with "Form fours, right quick march," the men were off. As the head of the column swept past the corner of the barrack road, a stalwart engineer stepped out from the throng and lifting his helmet, called for "three cheers for our departing comrades of the R.M.A." The latter were still marching at attention, and like true British soldiers, not an eyebrow moved.

Their commanding officer, Major Trotter, knew their sentiments, and his "You may cheer if you want to, men," was all they wanted. The compliment was returned with interest. The guard turned, and standing at the present, paid their final compliment as the company passed for the last time out of the familiar barrack gate.

Reaching Esquimalt road the men were quickly aboard the cars, and all along the line the hearty fellows were the recipients of many salutations from the residents along the road. At Rock Bay bridge they left the cars, and headed by the Fifth Regiment band, marched by way of Store, Johnson, Government and Fort streets to the C.P.N. wharf.

All along the route they were enthusiastically cheered by the citizens, who thronged the sidewalks. "Life on the Ocean Wave," "Red, White and Blue," "British Grenadiers," roused the martial spirit of even the most stolid of the spectators.

The tars from the fleet crowded the marching men, some of them executing fancy movements with their swagger sticks between the files of fours.

Reaching the wharf the men marched at once on board, cheering the band, the Major (Major Trotter) and Victoria as they did so. "One sailor jumped on a packing case and toasted the 'R.M.A.' canute, and this too, was honored with a will."

The men on board, the band formed a circle on the wharf and played "Will You Come Back Again?" "Auld Lang Syne," "Home, Sweet Home," and that time honored marching out air, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," finishing with the National Anthem.

Then the crowd melted away and the men proceeded to

a good time.

JAMES WILKES, Vice-President for B.C. JOSEPH WATSON, HARRY COWAN, WM. MCKAY, Executive Committee.

A GOOD TEST.

If you have backache and there are brick deposits found in the urine after it stands for 24 hours you can be sure the kidneys are deranged. To effect a prompt and positive cure and prevent Bright's disease, suffering and death, use Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the world's greatest kidney cure.

Stoddart's Jewelry Store

Will shortly be removed to premises adjoining Nicholsons & Renouf's Hardware store.

EIGHT-DAY STRIKING CLOCKS \$3.00.

Every article reduced to Clearance Sale Prices.

FORT ST.

TO

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

ON

TUESDAY, 3rd OCTOBER.

LACROSSE

The Battle of the Giants.

Toronto v. New Westminster.

And a Host of Other Attractions.

55. ISLANDER

Leaves C. P. N. Co.'s wharf at 1 a. m. connecting with tramcar for New Westminster.

ROUND TRIP including tramcar connection, \$2.50.

Children under 12, \$1.25.

Tickets good to return until Thursday, Oct. 5th, on either Islander or Yosemite.

Yosemite

Leaves C. P. N. Co.'s wharf at 7 a. m. running through to New Westminster.

ROUND TRIP including tramcar connection, \$2.50.

Children under 12, \$1.25.

Tickets good to return until Thursday, Oct. 5th, on either Islander or Yosemite.

ANDREW SHERET,

Plumber

**The New Vancouver**

Coal Mining &amp; Land Co.

LIMITED.

Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield  
and Protection Island Collieries**Steam Gas... Coal**

of the following grades:

Double Screened Lump,  
Run of the Mine,  
Washed Nuts and Screenings

SAMUEL M. RODING — SUPERINTENDENT

**The Daily Times.**

Published every day (except Sunday)

by the Times Printing &amp; Publishing Co.

W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Offices ..... 26 Broad street

Telephones ..... No. 45

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Daily, one month, by carrier, 75

Daily, one week, by carrier, 20

Two weeks, Times permanent, 10

Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 11 o'clock a.m.; if received later than that hour, will be charged the following day.

All communications intended for publication must be addressed to "Editor, the Times," Victoria, B. C.

The DAILY TIMES is On Sale at the Following Places in Victoria:

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.

EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.

KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.

H. DEG. MASON, Dawson Hotel-Entrance, Yates street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 41 Government street.

T. N. HIRSH &amp; COMPANY, 69 Government street.

F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.

GEORGE MARSHALL, News Agent, corner Yates and Government streets.

H. W. WALKER, (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.

W. WILBY, 21 Douglas street.

MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post office.

GEO. J. COOK, Victoria West.

T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

VOTERS, ATTENTION!

Forms of application for registration on the new voters' list for Victoria city may be obtained at

The office of the Collector of Votes in the Court House.

The Victoria Daily Times office.

The Colonist office.

Messrs. Munn, Holland &amp; Co.'s, Broad street.

Messrs. Lee &amp; Fraser, Trounce avenue.

Feil &amp; Gregory, Barristers, Board of Trade Building.

Messrs. Nicholles &amp; Renouf, Ltd., corner of Broad and Yates streets.

Messrs. Langley &amp; Martin's, Government street.

Messrs. Drake, Jackson &amp; Helmcken's, Bastion street.

Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton &amp; Barnard, over the Bank of Montreal.

Messrs. Hall &amp; Goepp's, Government street.

Mr. H. B. Robertson, Bastion Square, Henry Callow, Belton Avenue, Victoria West.

For the convenience of those who are unable to register during the day the Times office will be open between the hours of 7 and 9 every evening.

All persons entitled to vote at provincial elections should register their names at once. It will not take more than a minute to do it, and will not cost anything.

**KRUGER'S ALLIES.**

Yesterday's dispatches confirmed the opinion which was generally held that the President of the Transvaal Republic had assurances of the support of the Orange Free State in the stand he has taken in regard to the grievances of the Uitlanders. The attitude of these burghers will have no effect whatever as far as modification of the British demands is concerned, although it may win a certain amount of admiration on account of the loyalty displayed to a sister state, while maintaining an untenable position. It also shows that there is a league or combination having for its object the maintenance of Dutch supremacy in certain parts of South Africa, although it may prove in this case that this mistaken loyalty will have—the effect of destroying that which it was intended to preserve, for hostility to Britain in case of war means that at its conclusion there will be no Orange Free State outlined on the map of Africa.

The founders of this State were originally emigrants from Cape Colony, and are therefore closely connected by ties of blood with the Boers of the Transvaal. The reasons they gave for emigrating were substantially the same as those assigned for the "great trek" of the Boers—to escape from British tyranny. Liberty with them meant power to enslave the native races. They complained of what they regarded as an unfortunate habit of the British—the propensity to abolish slavery wherever they found it. They wanted to get away from the interference of the London Missionary Society, who were anxious to

ameliorate in every way possible the lot of the unfortunate natives, which, of course, could not be done without disturbing the proprietary and patriarchal rights of the Dutchmen in their human chattels. All the natives found in the original settlement were either ruthlessly exterminated or preserved alive as slaves. These things were not accomplished without frightful atrocities, it is needless to say, and here again the British interfered; in fact, intervention in such matters was the origin of all the Boer grievances against Great Britain. In 1848 the new settlement was annexed to England under the name of the Orange River Sovereignty, but, in 1851 was recognized as an independent republic on condition of the complete abolition of slavery and a guarantee that the natives of the surrounding territory should not be molested. Great Britain has lived strictly up to her agreement, while as for the Free State's treatment of the blacks the less said the better.

There are no mines in the Free State, and the wealth of the burghers consists exclusively of flocks and herds. The territory looks up-large on the map, but it is not capable of supporting a great population. There are over 48,000 square miles of land in the State, lying between the Orange and Vaal rivers, and separated from Natal by the Kaffraria mountain range, and this territory supports a population of about 207,000, of whom 130,000 are natives. On account of the drought which prevails during a large portion of the year the State is not rich even as a grazing country, and to keep the stock alive great quantities of water have to be stored artificially. The following account of the characteristics of the inhabitants is given by a learned Frenchman, M. Reclus, who will hardly be accused of favoring the methods of mis-sionaries:

At this time it is interesting to learn from a writer in Cassier's Magazine that the present cash value of the British navy is six hundred and forty million dollars, that is reckoning the hundred million dollars' worth now under construction in the various yards. The number of ships on the effective list is 480. By the fifth year of the twentieth century the number will be fully 550. The cash value of the British navy at the time of Trafalgar was about fifty million dollars, a sum which the nation will spend this year alone on new ships.

Professor Tucker, of Columbia University, has produced the greatest heat known to man—6,500 degs. In this heat steel went off in vapor, and so did hard quartz and even platinum. The experiments were made in a special furnace, and electrical currents of great power were used. This may not sound so remarkable as Mr. Triple's feat with cold production, but it may have quite as important a bearing on industrial development.

With such abounding prosperity on every hand, Conservative politicians and newspapers cannot believe that the Liberals will neglect the opportunity of appealing to the people and snatching a further lease of power. Such chances were not allowed to pass unimproved under other auspices. An excuse was always ready for emergencies of that kind.

One of the judges in Southern California lately fined a man twenty dollars for shooting a quail out of season. Their magistrate had an intelligent notion of the value to the Golden State of the game, with which Providence has blessed it.

Chicago Record thinks Great Britain is pushing a war on the Transvaal for an unworthy purpose, namely, to get possession of the enormously rich gold reefs. But then, belief in what the Record says it not compulsory.

**THE DEATH OF THE GLOBE.**

After a career of a few short months the Victoria Daily Globe has passed out of existence. In a note which appears in this morning's Colonist its publishers explain that "the expense of publishing a third paper in a field the size of Victoria is very great, and the failure to receive the degree of support anticipated renders it necessary to cease publication." Which may remind the reader of the case of the gentleman who died for want of breath. There was certainly no room in Victoria for a second evening paper, a fact which might have impressed itself on the founders of the Globe when they undertook its publication. From a business point of view there was no excuse for the paper's existence; it was to all appearance but an instrument in the hands of those who desired to injure the Times. A newspaper with no better reason for being could not deserve a prolonged life. Those who engaged in this ill-starred enterprise have in their turn been taught the lesson that the newspaper end is an expensive one to indulge. They might, without cost to themselves, have read the same lesson in past events. It is only a few years since the News was started in Victoria from motives very similar to those which brought the Globe into existence, and reaching a very similar result. There must be something mysteriously fascinating about the newspaper business when so many people are drawn to burn their own fingers in it instead of learning from the experience of others.

This is an example by no means out of reach of Victoria. If a steady rate of progress could be maintained, within ten years Victoria would have that which it ought to have had long ago, and without which it is likely to continue to suffer a serious drawback, namely, a well-extended system of properly-paved streets. A good start has been made with Fort street, and the public are so well pleased with it we are under the impression now that this may prove in this case that this mistaken loyalty will have—the effect of destroying that which it was intended to preserve, for hostility to Britain in case of war means that at its conclusion there will be no Orange Free State outlined on the map of Africa.

The founders of this State were originally emigrants from Cape Colony, and are therefore closely connected by ties of blood with the Boers of the Transvaal. The reasons they gave for emigrating were substantially the same as those assigned for the "great trek" of the Boers—to escape from British tyranny. Liberty with them meant power to enslave the native races. They complained of what they regarded as an unfortunate habit of the British—the propensity to abolish slavery wherever they found it. They wanted to get away from the interference of the London Missionary Society, who were anxious to

Dewey has spoken. After waiting for many weary months some fortunate American citizens have heard the voice of the hero of Manila, the same who dur-

**VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.****CANADA'S TRADE.**

Without Any Effort to Boom It, the Business of the Dominion Is Rapidly Increasing.

Hon. W. G. Parmelee, deputy minister of trade and commerce, who was here yesterday en route to Ottawa from Oregon, gave the following interview to a Seattle paper:

"At the present time the Canadian government is doing nothing toward a further development of her foreign trade. The country is in a prosperous condition, and for the year ending June 30, 1898, enjoyed a greater trade than during the previous year, which to that time was the greatest in our history. So good have the last two years been that we hardly expect the present year to show an increase. Our trade with the United States has greatly increased during the past few years, the greatest source of importations from this country being iron and steel for all purposes.

In 1898 we imported \$73,094,644 worth of durable merchandise, as against \$87,336,085 for 1890. We imported \$51,446,025 worth of free merchandise in 1898, as against \$50,807,337 in 1890. Our coal and lumber imports for 1898 were \$4,389,125, as against \$4,677,030 in 1890. The grand total of imports for 1898 was \$120,530,720, on which duties amounted to \$21,564,582, which during the year amounted to \$25,157,039,000 collected in 1898. By far the greater amount of these totals came from the United States. In 1898 our total export amounted to \$153,726,801, as against \$154,083,850 for 1898.

"All this is significant to Americans as showing that Canada is becoming a greater consumer of American products over year. Although we may not show an increase at the close of this year, we anticipate a large business, and expect to be large buyers from us.

Provisional Government Established.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The state department has received a despatch from the United States consul at Puerto Cabral, Venezuela, under the date of the 16th instant, in which he gives a summary of several encounters between the government and rebel forces.

The first encounter between the forces of the rebel General Castro and those of the Venezuelan government occurred near the city of San Christobal, the government forces engaged consisted of between 400 and 500 men under General Lepoldo Sarría. The rebel force was considerably larger, but the actual number is unknown. The rebels defeated the government troops, and captured the leader, General Sarría.

The second battle was in San Christobal. One thousand troops of the government, commanded by General Penalosa, engaged 2,000 rebels, commanded by General Castro. Eight or nine days fighting resulted in General Castro withdrawing his men, he having learned that General Fernandez was on the way there with 7,000 government troops.

Provisional Government Established.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The navy department has received the following cable from Capt. Hemphill, commander of the United States frigate Detroit, at Puerto Cabral, Venezuela:

"Rumors are current that Castro, the insurgent leader, has established a provisional government at Valerna and that the Venezuelan government is treating with him. The Venezuelan troops at Puerto Cabral have been reinforced by about 250 men. Affairs look more settled and business is being resumed."

**FIGHTING IN VENEZUELA.**

United States Consul Sends Particulars of Engagements Between Government Troops and Rebels.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 29.—A despatch to the Herald from Caracas says:

"On Thursday Martin Salazar, president of the cassation court, General Fonseca, Otega Martinez and others were banished by the government.

"Apparently the hostile forces are on the eve of a great battle. Negotiations for peace have failed."

Several Engagements.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The state department has received a despatch from the United States consul at Puerto Cabral, Venezuela, under the date of the 16th instant, in which he gives a summary of several encounters between the government and rebel forces.

The first encounter between the forces of the rebel General Castro and those of the Venezuelan government occurred near the city of San Christobal, the government forces engaged consisted of between 400 and 500 men under General Lepoldo Sarría. The rebel force was considerably larger, but the actual number is unknown. The rebels defeated the government troops, and captured the leader, General Sarría.

The second battle was in San Christobal. One thousand troops of the government, commanded by General Penalosa, engaged 2,000 rebels, commanded by General Castro. Eight or nine days fighting resulted in General Castro withdrawing his men, he having learned that General Fernandez was on the way there with 7,000 government troops.

Provisional Government Established.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The navy department has received the following cable from Capt. Hemphill, commander of the United States frigate Detroit, at Puerto Cabral, Venezuela:

"Rumors are current that Castro, the insurgent leader, has established a provisional government at Valerna and that the Venezuelan government is treating with him. The Venezuelan troops at Puerto Cabral have been reinforced by about 250 men. Affairs look more settled and business is being resumed."

**THE FALL ASSIZES.**

A Small but Important Docket in Victoria.

Following is a complete list of the dates of the Fall Assizes yet to be held, Nanaimo and Clinton having already been disposed of:

Victoria—Wednesday, October 4.

Vancouver—Tuesday, October 10.

New Westminster—Tuesday, October 17.

Kamloops—Tuesday, October 17.

Vernon—Tuesday, October 24.

Donald—Tuesday, October 31.

The complete dockets are:

VICTORIA.

Regina v. Union Colliery Co., criminal negligence.

Regina v. Morris, keeping common gaming house.

Regina v. LeLievre, exposing to public view obscene printed matter.

Regina v. Armitage, seduction.

VANCOUVER.

Regina v. Reta King, shooting.

Regina v. McNeill, murder.

Regina v. McKinnon, gross indecency.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Regina v. Saunders, unlawful wounding.

KAMLOOPS.

Regina v. Mullin, arson.

Regina v. Cameron, arson.

NELSON.

Regina v. Sutherland, theft.

Regina v. Preston, wounding.

Regina v. Maslanka, attempt to murder.

Regina v. Turnbull, theft from the person.

GOLDEN.

Regina v. Hughes, murder.

VERNON.

Regina v. Everett, robbery.

Regina v. Everett, shooting.



A COMBINED  
SHOULDER BRACE  
AND  
CHEST EXPANDER

Strengthens the Lungs

Inspection invited.  
TUESDAYS, HE Dispenses Prescriptions.

100 Government St., Near Yates.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Sept. 29, 8 a.m.—The barometer is falling over the Pacific, so in advance of an extensive low area of our coast, which will probably cause general showers throughout this province. High barometric pressure, accompanied by frosts, prevail in the Territories. Winnipeg reports 14 degrees. Rain is falling along the California coast.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.82; temperature, 56; minimum, 48; wind, 9 miles W.; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.82; temperature, 52; minimum, 48; wind, 5 miles E.; weather, fair.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.38; temperature, 46; minimum, 38; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Nean, Wash.—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, 52; minimum, 50; wind, 5 miles N. W.; weather, cloudy.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 29.04; temperature, 56; minimum, 56; wind, 14 miles S. E.; weather, cloudy.

Tacoma—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, 44; minimum, 52; wind, 6 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 54; minimum, 52; wind, 8 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Saturday. Victoria and vicinity—Fresh southerly winds, unsettled and cool, with showers. Lower Mainland—Easterly to southerly winds, unsettled and cool, with rain.

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Victoria Cafe, Fort St., for break-fast.

—The latest and best cash register. In-spected. I. A. L., Old Post Office.

—Have you seen the \$1 per dozen Printed Cups and Saucers at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street?

—Grand display of the latest styles in Millinery at the Sterling, 28 Yates street.

—You boil potatoes but you brew tea. To do so properly consult the directions on the packets of "HONDI."

—The banquet to be tendered to Ban-ner Lodge, No. 6, on Wednesday evening next will be held in the Knights of Pythias Hall, the A.O.U.W. Hall not being available.

—The following battalion order has been issued by Lieut.-Col. Gregory: The battalion will parade at the drill hall on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at 8 p.m. Major Williams will perform the duties of second in command. Dress: Drill order. In view of the approaching visit of the general officer commanding, the officer commanding hopes that every member of the battalion will make it a point to be present.

—The exhibition of Mr. Bell-Smith's pictures, which for the past two weeks have been on view at Mr. Sommers' gallery, will close on Monday next. The artist will be in personal attendance each morning and in addition to the paintings on exhibition, he will show to those specially interested the studies and sketches which he has made during the past summer. As an impression has got about that there is a charge made to see the pictures, it may be stated that the admission is free.

—Latest styles in Ladies' Caps, JACKETS and Costumes at The Sterling, 28 Yates street.

—The first dance of the season was held at A.O.U.W. Hall last evening, when the Entre Nous club entertained some 300 of their friends. The programme, a well assorted collection of 22 dances, including a cake walk, was enjoyed, as the floor was in fine condition, and the music by the Schell-Lombard orchestra was excellent. The cake went to Miss Dolly Sehl and Mr. G. Goward, whose cake walk was the hit of the evening. Supper was served at midnight. Mr. J. H. McBrady was chairman and T. Arnot Ker secretary of the committee, composed of the following other members of the club: E. M. McConan, S. McB. Smith, W. H. Wilkerson, H. M. Saunders, E. R. Vigor, W. C. Moresby, R. C. Blackburn and F. A. Fletcher, who looked after the comfort of the guests.

Assets Over \$4,000,000.00

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL is the only Canadian Life Company whose policy-holders control and elect its management, own its entire assets and receive all its profits.

Reserve Over \$3,500,000.00

Apply to  
R. L. DRURY,  
34 Broad Street. Prov't Manager.

—Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.

—Ye Old Blue Willow Crockery and other fine patterns just opened and for sale cheap at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—Henry Mathews was summoned this morning at the instance of A. Deliman for assault. He was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of \$7.50 and \$2 costs.

—Reduced rates to the East over the Northern Pacific Railroad effective September 12th; the second-class rate to Chicago will be reduced to \$40; second-class rates to all points east of Chicago will be reduced also.—E. E. Blackwood, agent.

—Two drunks were before the magistrate this morning. The first, Wm. Urquhart, who can't keep out of jail, was arrested by Officer Condon and fined \$7.50 or 15 days imprisonment. Officer Munro arrested the other, John Walmsley, who was fined \$15 with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

—The last spoon shoot of the present series will be held at Clover Point tomorrow. The match will open at 2 o'clock and Major Williams will again act as range officer. Shooting will take place at 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots and a sighter being fired at each range. It will be a rehearsal of the Governor-General's match.

—The anniversary services in connection with the Centennial Methodist church this year promise to surpass in interest any held heretofore. Rev. W. J. Sippell, B. A., principal of the Columbian College at New Westminster, will preach both morning and evening. The church will be decorated and special music provided. The annual old-fashioned tea meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, supper being served in the saloon from six to eight o'clock. A programme will afterwards be rendered in the church, the United States consul, Hon. Abraham Smith, presiding.

GUESTS OF THE MAYOR.

The following gentlemen have been invited to dine with His Worship Mayor this evening:

Rear-Admiral Beaumont, Flag-Lieutenant B. A. Pratt-Ballou, Captain Kirby and Lieutenant Cayle, H. M. S. Phaeton; Lieutenant Commander E. C. Baker, Captain Jacobsen, Lieutenant Meyer, Von Krosig and Rehensberg, H. L.G.M.S. Goler, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, Colonel of the Hon. E. G. Prior, M.P., His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Hon. Senator Macdonald, Hon. Senator Templeman, Hon. C. Scammon, Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., Hon. A. E. Smith, United States consul; Hon. C. E. Redfern.

CAUGHT A NURSE.

Didn't Know Off King Coffe-e Had Her.

The duties of professional nurses call them among a great many different people, and it is surprising to know how many are suffering from the use of coffee, which is the primary cause of the majority of many nervous disorders. My own experience has been such that I feel that I can speak with some knowledge of the subject.

—For about ten years I was afflicted with a severe nervous disorder, which was so great that sleep became an unknown thing to me without the use of opiates. I was a confirmed coffee drinker at this time, but had never thought that had anything to do with the difficulty.

—After coming to Chicago to live I was told by an acquaintance, who had been a similar sufferer from nervousness, that he discovered it was caused by the use of coffee, and when he made that discovery, gave up the coffee and took up the use of Postum Food Coffee and was completely restored. His argument sounded so logical, I was determined to make the experiment, and to my surprise, upon leaving off the coffee habit I commenced to improve. This improvement has continued until now I am in complete health and sleep well and naturally. I always advise patients suffering from nervous trouble to abandon the use of coffee and use Postum, for I know what I am talking about that subject.

—Occasionally private families do not prepare Postum well, that is, they fail to allow a sufficient amount of time for boiling. It requires more boiling than coffee, but the coffee will repay, for the beverage is delightful to the taste and wonderfully nourishing. Maggie F. Church, No. 2 E. 33d Place, Chicago, Ill.

—Postum is sold by all first-class grocers, and made by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

—There was a large congregation within Christ Church Cathedral last evening when the annual harvest thanksgiving was held. The sacred structure was appropriately and lavishly decorated.

—While practising with the hose team last evening Robert Pettigrew fell and broke his arm in two places. Mr. Pettigrew is not a member of the fire brigade, but was practising with some of the boys.

—The annual exhibition of the Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Association is taking place to-day at Duncan, and will continue to-morrow. There will be a large attendance from the city to-morrow, the E. & N. railway running an extra train for the convenience of the people from Victoria.

—At yesterday's meeting of the W.C.T.U. several new members were enrolled and the following delegates were appointed to the provincial convention to be held in New Westminster on Saturday week: Mesdames Shakespeare, Sherbourne, Clyde, Burkholder and Adams. Other delegates will be appointed at the next regular weekly meeting.

—The City Council met in special session in the committee room, City Hall, last evening, the business being confined to the consideration in committee of the Electric Wiring Inspection. By law, a voluminous measure which provides for the appointment of an inspector, defines his duties and fixes the fees to be charged by him. It is modelled upon the rules observed by the large insurance companies and has long been needed here.

—The City Council met in special session in the committee room, City Hall, last evening, the business being confined to the consideration in committee of the Electric Wiring Inspection. By law, a voluminous measure which provides for the appointment of an inspector, defines his duties and fixes the fees to be charged by him. It is modelled upon the rules observed by the large insurance companies and has long been needed here.

—We are showing all the latest styles and shapes in American Sailors and Walking Hats. The Sterling, 28 Yates street.

—Dimitris, chintzes, cretonnes, satines, velvets, etc., direct from London, Well-Boys, Government street.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

—We are showing all the latest styles and shapes in American Sailors and Walking Hats. The Sterling, 28 Yates street.

—Dimitris, chintzes, cretonnes, satines, velvets, etc., direct from London, Well-Boys, Government street.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

—We are showing all the latest styles and shapes in American Sailors and Walking Hats. The Sterling, 28 Yates street.

—Dimitris, chintzes, cretonnes, satines, velvets, etc., direct from London, Well-Boys, Government street.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

—We are showing all the latest styles and shapes in American Sailors and Walking Hats. The Sterling, 28 Yates street.

—Dimitris, chintzes, cretonnes, satines, velvets, etc., direct from London, Well-Boys, Government street.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

—We are showing all the latest styles and shapes in American Sailors and Walking Hats. The Sterling, 28 Yates street.

—Dimitris, chintzes, cretonnes, satines, velvets, etc., direct from London, Well-Boys, Government street.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

—We are showing all the latest styles and shapes in American Sailors and Walking Hats. The Sterling, 28 Yates street.

—Dimitris, chintzes, cretonnes, satines, velvets, etc., direct from London, Well-Boys, Government street.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

—We are showing all the latest styles and shapes in American Sailors and Walking Hats. The Sterling, 28 Yates street.

—Dimitris, chintzes, cretonnes, satines, velvets, etc., direct from London, Well-Boys, Government street.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

Have you seen the goods we give in exchange for the discount company, given with each purchase of goods. Silver Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Cake Stands, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., quality guaranteed by manufacturer. Elegant tinted and colored Water Sets, in fine Bohemian glass. Just the goods you want. Call and examine them, JOHNS BROS., 239 Douglas street.



SLAUGHTER SALE.  
REMOVING TO YATES ST.  
\$10,000 Worth of New Fall Goods included in this Sale.  
Fancy Vests, Winter Underwear, Overcoats, Winter Boy Shirts, Eighty Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc.  
To be cleared regardless of cost.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,  
97 Johnson St.

## Canine Aristocrats

Large Number of Exhibits at the Bench Show of Victoria Kennel Club.

Judging Still Continues—The Times Cup Retained in the City.

Book... Printing  
Job....

Office Stationery, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Envelopes, etc. Legal Blanks always in stock Catalogues of all descriptions and Books of Fiction, Poetry, etc., printed and bound. Estimates gladly furnished. We have the largest plant and most complete printing outfit in British Columbia.

Book-binding.

We make a specialty of Office and Bank Books, Ledger, Journals, Cash Books, etc. We also bind Magazines, Music, etc., at a small cost.

The B.C. Printing & Engraving Corp'n, Ltd.

Gurney Street,  
Near Postoffice.  
The Province Publishing Co., Ltd. Etc.

S. BERNARDS (Smooth Coat).  
Limit Dogs—First, Charles T. Batelle's (Seattle) General B.  
Open Dogs—Charles T. Batelle's General B.  
Winners' Class (Dogs)—First and reserve, Charles T. Batelle's General B.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.

Open Dogs—Second, Herbert Stanton's (Nanaimo) Box'n.

GREYHOUNDS.

Open Dogs—First, Charles E. Jones's Fullerton Jones.

OPEN BITCHES.

Puppy Dogs—First and special local, T. H. McCabe's Capital; second, Arthur H. Morrison's (Seattle) Yarrow V.; third, M. L. Calvert's Duke; reserve, W. J. Cave's Douglass.

WINNERS' CLASS (Dogs)—First, C. E. Jones's Fullerton Box; bitches, Dr. G. E. Milne's Fanny.

POINTER.

Limit Dogs—First, J. A. Taylor's (Portland) Bright.

OPEN DOGS—First and Challoner & Mitchell's cap for best pointer, dog or bitch, A. J. Taylor's Bright; second, William Morton's (Seattle) Tony; third, R. G. Gordon's Lord Buster; very highly commended, L. R. Goodacre's Shep, M. E. Alkmans' Jack; reserve, W. R. Pearson's R. N. Bruce.

OPEN BITCHES—First, Geo. T. Crook's Bawbee; second, T. B. McCabe's Goldie; very highly commended, Dan Campbell's Jessie; and reserve, M. Flinnerty's Nellie Queen of Nita.

BULL DOGS.

Puppy Bitches—First, Rev. J. W. Flinton's Peter Jackson.

Novice Dogs—First, Rev. J. W. Flinton's Peter Jackson.

Limit Dogs—First, Rev. J. W. Flinton's Peter Jackson.

OPEN DOGS—First and special, Geo. T. Crook's Capital; third, A. H. Morrison's Yarrow V.; very highly commended, L. R. Goodacre's Shep, M. E. Alkmans' Jack; reserve, W. R. Pearson's R. N. Bruce.

OPEN BITCHES—First, Geo. T. Crook's Lady Norah; second, Dan Campbell's Jessie; and reserve, Arthur E. Griffin's Lassie G. H. Nita.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Puppy Bitches—First, Philbrick & Upper's (Seattle) Baby Howe; second, Frank Turner's Miss Maud; third, James Owen's Nita.

Novice Dogs—First, R. Short's Don.

Limitt Bitches—First, F. H. Brown's Don.

OPEN DOGS—First and special, H. W. Murray's Larrie.

OPEN BITCHES—No award.

## ON THE VERY VERGE.

How the Boers Killed Kaffirs and Their Cattle.

Before these lines are scanned by the readers of the Times, it is possible that a bloody struggle may have been begun in South Africa. Our despatches yesterday afternoon were the most ominous that we have seen since the quarrel began, and we cannot see where the parties to the unfortunate dispute can find a way out of the difficulty except by recourse to "the last argument of kings."

We do not think there is a man in the British Empire who wishes war, but we are equally confident that there is not a Briton that the war once begun, does not wish to see it brought to a successful conclusion, apart altogether from the right or the wrong of the matter.

When man is at his best, and no mat-

ter what dimensions may arise after the first blood is spilt, we must grapple them with the same fierce energy that enabled our forefathers to smash every foe that held the temerity to face them on the field or on the sea. We know the Dutch race is like our own, stubborn, brave to death, and we have honored them for it. They are the only people who have made London hear the sound of their hostile cannon, and that is something to boast of. The British military leaders in South Africa are men in whom we can place the utmost reliance, and we are sure that they will give a glorious account of themselves. That our readers may understand that the people with whom the British troops are about to do battle are capable of terrible things, we may quote a few short portions of the history of the Transvaal and its grim inhabitants. They are from an article published by a British subject who lived many years amongst the Boers:

"When I was on a hunting expedition in South Africa in the early fifties with two friends we made the acquaintance of a friendly Kaffir called Sechell, chief of the Baquaines, who lived about the head waters of the Limpopo. On our way down the country we left in the custody of Sechell 26 oxen and some heavy goods, Sechell undertaking—for a consideration, of course—to guard the goods and to have the oxen fat and ready for us on our return to his hunting grounds next winter." But said Sechell, "I am very much afraid of these Boers. They have always been threatening to attack me because I allow you and other Englishmen to hunt in the forest beyond this. Can you not give us some guns, with powder and ball, to help us to protect ourselves?" We had 20 guns, to speak of except our costly London rifles, but we gave him two cheap trade guns, with a little powder and bullets, and I gave him a small double-barrelled pistol, to which he had taken a great fancy. We also pointed out to Sechell a small isolated hill which appeared very defensible, and we advised him to retire to that in case of being attacked by the Boers, for, as we pointed out to him, the Boers could not get their horses into the hill. We left Sechell in a very uncomfortable frame of mind, evidently expecting the worst, and we proceeded back to the colony.

"Family reasons prevented us from going up to the interior again, but my two friends went north again the following winter, and upon arriving at Sechell's kraal, expecting to find their oxen fat and ready for them, they were horrified to find Sechell's town burnt to the ground and about 60 dead Kaffirs lying around; with their own dogs, as my friend Webb expressed it quite flat with eating them! Presently some half-starved Kaffirs emerged from the rocky hills, and conducted them to Sechell, who told them what had happened in their absence. Shortly after our departure, as Sechell expected, the Boers came down with a strong force of mounted men and about 80 wagons, and said to Sechell: "Now, you infernal Kaffir, you have been allowing these d—d Englishmen to peck on our preserves, and for so doing we will fine you 1,000 head of cattle, and you will give us all the goods they have left in your hands." Sechell very pluckily resisted, and took refuge in the rocky hill which we had indicated to him as being a strong position, and where he waited, stood two attacks from the Boers, making a capital fight-of-it and killing a smattering of 20 or 30 of them. A big ugly black Kaffir whom I remember—a brother of Sechell's—shot two of them at one shot as they were trying to clamber up the rocks to get at him, and Sechell himself claimed to have killed one with my double-barrelled pistol. Unfortunately for the poor Kaffirs, the hill was destitute of water, and the Boers cut them off from the nearest spring, which lay at some distance across a small plain, and when Kaffirs had to make a rush for the water the Boers rode them down and shot them like rabbits, killing, as I have said, about 60 of them. They then proceeded to burn the town, and seized all the cattle they could lay hand upon, including our 26, and also our other goods. Sechell himself with most of his tribe, and the bulk of their vast herd of cattle, took refuge in rocky and wooded hills, which were inaccessible to mounted men. The Boers at the same time seized some goods belonging to the late Dr. Livingstone, which were also in the custody of Sechell, and they then returned to Pretoria. Dr. Livingstone gives a very good account of this affair in his "Missionary Travels," published in 1857.

"President Kruger was, I believe, one of this predatory party, as well as of many similar raids against innocent tribes of Kaffirs. But the party was commanded by one Hermanus Potgieter, a professional freebooter—who to my knowledge had made a living for ten years by robbing, murdering, and enslaving small-isolated and defenceless tribes of Kaffirs. About two years after the event above related the said Potgieter was caught in an ambush with five or six of his accomplices by a small tribe of Kaffirs called Makapans whom he was raiding, and who lived about 150 miles from Sechell's kraal, and in the same range of hills. The Makapans—quite justifiably—skinned Potgieter and his friends alive; I believe they half-skinned them, and then set them up on ant-hills for the ants to finish them off. When the Boers at Pretoria found this out they were not unnaturally very angry, and they vowed the most terrific vengeance against the unlucky Makapans, and accordingly despatched a large commando of mounted men with 100 wagons to avenge Potgieter. But the Makapans lived in a range of limestone hills, which, like the limestone hills of most other countries, are full of immense

caves and grottoes, and the Makapans, on the approach of the Boers, took refuge in one of these. They had plenty of cattle, goats, corn and water, and from the entrance of the cave they defied the Boers to do their worst. But the Boers were not to be balked of their vengeance so easily; so they set all their wagons to work, and gathered an enormous quantity of trees, roots, turf, etc., all of which they hove down the ravine at the mouth of the cave, and then set fire to it. All the Makapans who attempted to escape at the other exits to the cave were mercilessly shot, and those who remained inside were suffocated. I believe that in all more than 1,000 Makapans were killed—in fact, the entire tribe were annihilated. A friend of mine, a surveyor in Natal, told me that he visited the spot some years afterwards, and that he saw the entire floor of the cave thickly covered with the bones of the unlucky Makapans. Such was the vengeance of the Boers for the killing of Potgieter.

"President Kruger was also one of the Makapan commando."

The writer of the foregoing statements, Mr. James Lamont, of Knockdow, Scotland, concludes his letter with the following arguments, which will be read with the more interest seeing that they come from a man who has certainly enjoyed exceptional opportunities for studying the situation in its all its bearings:

"From the above sanguinary stories it will be seen that I had no reason to love the Boers in general, or President Kruger personally, and from the terrible instrument I have brought against the Boers for cruelty and rapacity, it may easily be thought I have raked up these old stories for the purpose of stimulating the prevalent feeling against the Boers in connection with the present imbroglio. But so far is this from being the case, that I maintain most strongly that the Boers are a most gallant set of fellows, and that they have fought most splendidly for their independence—not only against hordes of savages, but against the most inadmissible attacks of the British government, by whom I also maintain that they have been much ill-treated and oppressed ever since 1888. I maintain that they are quite entitled to their full independence, which was formally guaranteed to them by the Sand River Convention in 1882, as well as being ratified by subsequent conventions. I maintain here I venture to think most right-minded people will agree with me—that the Jameson raid was a most infamous act of piracy and robbery, for which the ring-leaders ought to have been hanged or shot by a drum-head court-martial, and that the Boers showed the most wonderful forbearance and magnanimity in not so summarily executing them. All soldiers, I think, will agree with me in saying that, apart from the iniquity of the proceeding, they merited a severe punishment for the wracked drilling and most unsold-like way in which their nefarious raid was conducted. I maintain that the sham trial and sham punishment to which the said leaders were subjected is shame and a disgrace to our government. If the government were sincere in their denunciations of the raid I ask why they did not expel Mr. Rhodes from the Privy Council and put him on trial for his admitted authorship of the raid. I ask why they do not compel the Chartered Company to pay a just and reasonable compensation to the Boers.

"Family reasons prevented us from going up to the interior again, but my two friends went north again the following winter, and upon arriving at Sechell's kraal, expecting to find their oxen fat and ready for them, they were horrified to find Sechell's town burnt to the ground and about 60 dead Kaffirs lying around; with their own dogs, as my friend Webb expressed it quite flat with eating them! Presently some half-starved Kaffirs emerged from the rocky hills, and conducted them to Sechell, who told them what had happened in their absence. Shortly after our departure, as Sechell expected, the Boers came down with a strong force of mounted men and about 80 wagons, and said to Sechell: "Now, you infernal Kaffir, you have been allowing these d—d Englishmen to peck on our preserves, and for so doing we will fine you 1,000 head of cattle, and you will give us all the goods they have left in your hands." Sechell very pluckily resisted, and took refuge in the rocky hill which we had indicated to him as being a strong position, and where he waited, stood two attacks from the Boers, making a capital fight-of-it and killing a smattering of 20 or 30 of them. A big ugly black Kaffir whom I remember—a brother of Sechell's—shot two of them at one shot as they were trying to clamber up the rocks to get at him, and Sechell himself claimed to have killed one with my double-barrelled pistol. Unfortunately for the poor Kaffirs, the hill was destitute of water, and the Boers cut them off from the nearest spring, which lay at some distance across a small plain, and when Kaffirs had to make a rush for the water the Boers rode them down and shot them like rabbits, killing, as I have said, about 60 of them. They then proceeded to burn the town, and seized all the cattle they could lay hand upon, including our 26, and also our other goods. Sechell himself with most of his tribe, and the bulk of their vast herd of cattle, took refuge in rocky and wooded hills, which were inaccessible to mounted men. The Boers at the same time seized some goods belonging to the late Dr. Livingstone, which were also in the custody of Sechell, and they then returned to Pretoria. Dr. Livingstone gives a very good account of this affair in his "Missionary Travels," published in 1857.

"President Kruger was, I believe, one of this predatory party, as well as of many similar raids against innocent tribes of Kaffirs. But the party was commanded by one Hermanus Potgieter, a professional freebooter—who to my knowledge had made a living for ten years by robbing, murdering, and enslaving small-isolated and defenceless tribes of Kaffirs. About two years after the event above related the said Potgieter was caught in an ambush with five or six of his accomplices by a small tribe of Kaffirs called Makapans whom he was raiding, and who lived about 150 miles from Sechell's kraal, and in the same range of hills. The Makapans—quite justifiably—skinned Potgieter and his friends alive; I believe they half-skinned them, and then set them up on ant-hills for the ants to finish them off. When the Boers at Pretoria found this out they were not unnaturally very angry, and they vowed the most terrific vengeance against the unlucky Makapans, and accordingly despatched a large commando of mounted men with 100 wagons to avenge Potgieter. But the Makapans lived in a range of limestone hills, which, like the limestone hills of most other countries, are full of immense

caves and grottoes, and the Makapans, on the approach of the Boers, took refuge in one of these. They had plenty of cattle, goats, corn and water, and from the entrance of the cave they defied the Boers to do their worst. But the Boers were not to be balked of their vengeance so easily; so they set all their wagons to work, and gathered an enormous quantity of trees, roots, turf, etc., all of which they hove down the ravine at the mouth of the cave, and then set fire to it. All the Makapans who attempted to escape at the other exits to the cave were mercilessly shot, and those who remained inside were suffocated. I believe that in all more than 1,000 Makapans were killed—in fact, the entire tribe were annihilated. A friend of mine, a surveyor in Natal, told me that he visited the spot some years afterwards, and that he saw the entire floor of the cave thickly covered with the bones of the unlucky Makapans. Such was the vengeance of the Boers for the killing of Potgieter.

"President Kruger was also one of the Makapan commando."

The writer of the foregoing statements, Mr. James Lamont, of Knockdow, Scotland, concludes his letter with the following arguments, which will be read with the more interest seeing that they come from a man who has certainly enjoyed exceptional opportunities for studying the situation in its all its bearings:

"From the above sanguinary stories it will be seen that I had no reason to love the Boers in general, or President Kruger personally, and from the terrible instrument I have brought against the Boers for cruelty and rapacity, it may easily be thought I have raked up these old stories for the purpose of stimulating the prevalent feeling against the Boers in connection with the present imbroglio. But so far is this from being the case, that I maintain most strongly that the Boers are a most gallant set of fellows, and that they have fought most splendidly for their independence—not only against hordes of savages, but against the most inadmissible attacks of the British government, by whom I also maintain that they have been much ill-treated and oppressed ever since 1888. I maintain that they are quite entitled to their full independence, which was formally guaranteed to them by the Sand River Convention in 1882, as well as being ratified by subsequent conventions. I maintain here I venture to think most right-minded people will agree with me—that the Jameson raid was a most infamous act of piracy and robbery, for which the ring-leaders ought to have been hanged or shot by a drum-head court-martial, and that the Boers showed the most wonderful forbearance and magnanimity in not so summarily executing them. All soldiers, I think, will agree with me in saying that, apart from the iniquity of the proceeding, they merited a severe punishment for the wracked drilling and most unsold-like way in which their nefarious raid was conducted. I maintain that the sham trial and sham punishment to which the said leaders were subjected is shame and a disgrace to our government. If the government were sincere in their denunciations of the raid I ask why they did not expel Mr. Rhodes from the Privy Council and put him on trial for his admitted authorship of the raid. I ask why they do not compel the Chartered Company to pay a just and reasonable compensation to the Boers.

"Family reasons prevented us from going up to the interior again, but my two friends went north again the following winter, and upon arriving at Sechell's kraal, expecting to find their oxen fat and ready for them, they were horrified to find Sechell's town burnt to the ground and about 60 dead Kaffirs lying around; with their own dogs, as my friend Webb expressed it quite flat with eating them! Presently some half-starved Kaffirs emerged from the rocky hills, and conducted them to Sechell, who told them what had happened in their absence. Shortly after our departure, as Sechell expected, the Boers came down with a strong force of mounted men and about 80 wagons, and said to Sechell: "Now, you infernal Kaffir, you have been allowing these d—d Englishmen to peck on our preserves, and for so doing we will fine you 1,000 head of cattle, and you will give us all the goods they have left in your hands." Sechell very pluckily resisted, and took refuge in the rocky hill which we had indicated to him as being a strong position, and where he waited, stood two attacks from the Boers, making a capital fight-of-it and killing a smattering of 20 or 30 of them. A big ugly black Kaffir whom I remember—a brother of Sechell's—shot two of them at one shot as they were trying to clamber up the rocks to get at him, and Sechell himself claimed to have killed one with my double-barrelled pistol. Unfortunately for the poor Kaffirs, the hill was destitute of water, and the Boers cut them off from the nearest spring, which lay at some distance across a small plain, and when Kaffirs had to make a rush for the water the Boers rode them down and shot them like rabbits, killing, as I have said, about 60 of them. They then proceeded to burn the town, and seized all the cattle they could lay hand upon, including our 26, and also our other goods. Sechell himself with most of his tribe, and the bulk of their vast herd of cattle, took refuge in rocky and wooded hills, which were inaccessible to mounted men. The Boers at the same time seized some goods belonging to the late Dr. Livingstone, which were also in the custody of Sechell, and they then returned to Pretoria. Dr. Livingstone gives a very good account of this affair in his "Missionary Travels," published in 1857.

"President Kruger was, I believe, one of this predatory party, as well as of many similar raids against innocent tribes of Kaffirs. But the party was commanded by one Hermanus Potgieter, a professional freebooter—who to my knowledge had made a living for ten years by robbing, murdering, and enslaving small-isolated and defenceless tribes of Kaffirs. About two years after the event above related the said Potgieter was caught in an ambush with five or six of his accomplices by a small tribe of Kaffirs called Makapans whom he was raiding, and who lived about 150 miles from Sechell's kraal, and in the same range of hills. The Makapans—quite justifiably—skinned Potgieter and his friends alive; I believe they half-skinned them, and then set them up on ant-hills for the ants to finish them off. When the Boers at Pretoria found this out they were not unnaturally very angry, and they vowed the most terrific vengeance against the unlucky Makapans, and accordingly despatched a large commando of mounted men with 100 wagons to avenge Potgieter. But the Makapans lived in a range of limestone hills, which, like the limestone hills of most other countries, are full of immense

caves and grottoes, and the Makapans, on the approach of the Boers, took refuge in one of these. They had plenty of cattle, goats, corn and water, and from the entrance of the cave they defied the Boers to do their worst. But the Boers were not to be balked of their vengeance so easily; so they set all their wagons to work, and gathered an enormous quantity of trees, roots, turf, etc., all of which they hove down the ravine at the mouth of the cave, and then set fire to it. All the Makapans who attempted to escape at the other exits to the cave were mercilessly shot, and those who remained inside were suffocated. I believe that in all more than 1,000 Makapans were killed—in fact, the entire tribe were annihilated. A friend of mine, a surveyor in Natal, told me that he visited the spot some years afterwards, and that he saw the entire floor of the cave thickly covered with the bones of the unlucky Makapans. Such was the vengeance of the Boers for the killing of Potgieter.

"President Kruger was also one of the Makapan commando."

The writer of the foregoing statements, Mr. James Lamont, of Knockdow, Scotland, concludes his letter with the following arguments, which will be read with the more interest seeing that they come from a man who has certainly enjoyed exceptional opportunities for studying the situation in its all its bearings:

"From the above sanguinary stories it will be seen that I had no reason to love the Boers in general, or President Kruger personally, and from the terrible instrument I have brought against the Boers for cruelty and rapacity, it may easily be thought I have raked up these old stories for the purpose of stimulating the prevalent feeling against the Boers in connection with the present imbroglio. But so far is this from being the case, that I maintain most strongly that the Boers are a most gallant set of fellows, and that they have fought most splendidly for their independence—not only against hordes of savages, but against the most inadmissible attacks of the British government, by whom I also maintain that they have been much ill-treated and oppressed ever since 1888. I maintain that they are quite entitled to their full independence, which was formally guaranteed to them by the Sand River Convention in 1882, as well as being ratified by subsequent conventions. I maintain here I venture to think most right-minded people will agree with me—that the Jameson raid was a most infamous act of piracy and robbery, for which the ring-leaders ought to have been hanged or shot by a drum-head court-martial, and that the Boers showed the most wonderful forbearance and magnanimity in not so summarily executing them. All soldiers, I think, will agree with me in saying that, apart from the iniquity of the proceeding, they merited a severe punishment for the wracked drilling and most unsold-like way in which their nefarious raid was conducted. I maintain that the sham trial and sham punishment to which the said leaders were subjected is shame and a disgrace to our government. If the government were sincere in their denunciations of the raid I ask why they did not expel Mr. Rhodes from the Privy Council and put him on trial for his admitted authorship of the raid. I ask why they do not compel the Chartered Company to pay a just and reasonable compensation to the Boers.

"Family reasons prevented us from going up to the interior again, but my two friends went north again the following winter, and upon arriving at Sechell's kraal, expecting to find their oxen fat and ready for them, they were horrified to find Sechell's town burnt to the ground and about 60 dead Kaffirs lying around; with their own dogs, as my friend Webb expressed it quite flat with eating them! Presently some half-starved Kaffirs emerged from the rocky hills, and conducted them to Sechell, who told them what had happened in their absence. Shortly after our departure, as Sechell expected, the Boers came down with a strong force of mounted men and about 80 wagons, and said to Sechell: "Now, you infernal Kaffir, you have been allowing these d—d Englishmen to peck on our preserves, and for so doing we will fine you 1,000 head of cattle, and you will give us all the goods they have left in your hands." Sechell very pluckily resisted, and took refuge in the rocky hill which we had indicated to him as being a strong position, and where he waited, stood two attacks from the Boers, making a capital fight-of-it and killing a smattering of 20 or 30 of them. A big ugly black Kaffir whom I remember—a brother of Sechell's—shot two of them at one shot as they were trying to clamber up the rocks to get at him, and Sechell himself claimed to have killed one with my double-barrelled pistol. Unfortunately for the poor Kaffirs, the hill was destitute of water, and the Boers cut them off from the nearest spring, which lay at some distance across a small plain, and when Kaffirs had to make a rush for the water the Boers rode them down and shot them like rabbits, killing, as I have said, about 60 of them. They then proceeded to burn the town, and seized all the cattle they could lay hand upon, including our 26, and also our other goods. Sechell himself with most of his tribe, and the bulk of their vast herd of cattle, took refuge in rocky and wooded hills, which were inaccessible to mounted men. The Boers at the same time seized some goods belonging to the late Dr. Livingstone, which were also in the custody of Sechell, and they then returned to Pretoria. Dr. Livingstone gives a very good account of this affair in his "Missionary Travels," published in 1857.

"President Kruger was, I believe, one of this predatory party, as well as of many similar raids against innocent tribes of Kaffirs. But the party was commanded by one Hermanus Potgieter, a professional freebooter—who to my knowledge had made a living for ten years by robbing, murdering, and enslaving small-isolated and defenceless tribes of Kaffirs. About two years after the event above related the said Potgieter was caught in an ambush with five or six of his accomplices by a small tribe of Kaffirs called Makapans whom he was raiding, and who lived about 150 miles from Sechell's kraal, and in the same range of hills. The Makapans—quite justifiably—skinned Potgieter and his friends alive; I believe they half-skinned them, and then set them up on ant-hills for the ants to finish them off. When the Boers at Pretoria found this out they were not unnaturally very angry, and they vowed the most terrific vengeance against the unlucky Makapans, and accordingly despatched a large commando of mounted men with 100 wagons to avenge Potgieter. But the Makapans lived in a range of limestone hills, which, like the limestone hills of most other countries, are full of immense

caves and grottoes, and the Makapans, on the approach of the Boers, took refuge in one of these. They had plenty of cattle, goats, corn and water, and from the entrance of the cave they defied the Boers to do their worst. But the Boers were not to be balked of their vengeance so easily; so they set all their wagons to work, and gathered an enormous quantity of trees, roots, turf, etc., all of which they hove down the ravine at the mouth of the cave, and then set fire to it. All the Makapans who attempted to escape at the other exits to the cave were mercilessly shot, and those who remained inside were suffocated. I believe that in all more than 1,000 Makapans were killed—in fact, the entire tribe were annihilated. A friend of mine, a surveyor in Natal, told me that he visited the spot some years afterwards, and that he saw the entire floor of the cave thickly covered with the bones of the unlucky Makapans. Such was the vengeance of the Boers for the killing of Potgieter.

"President Kruger was also one of the Makapan commando."

The writer of the foregoing statements, Mr. James Lamont, of Knockdow, Scotland, concludes his letter with the following arguments, which will be read with the more interest seeing that they come from a man who has certainly enjoyed exceptional opportunities for studying the situation in its all its bearings:

"From the above sanguinary stories it will be seen that I had no reason to love the Boers in general, or President Kruger personally, and from the terrible instrument I have brought against the Boers for cruelty and rapacity, it may easily be thought I have raked up these old stories for the purpose of stimulating the prevalent feeling against the Boers in connection with the present imbroglio. But so far is this from being the case, that I maintain most strongly that the Boers are a most gallant set of fellows, and that they have fought most splendidly for their independence—not only against hordes of savages, but against the most inadmissible attacks of the British government, by whom I also maintain that they have been much ill-treated and oppressed ever since 1888. I maintain that they are quite entitled to their full independence, which was formally guaranteed to them by the Sand River Convention in 1882, as well

**Provincial News.****REVELSTOKE.**

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. McIntosh, of Rossland, whose death occurred at Arrowhead on Sunday last, was buried in the Revelstoke cemetery on Tuesday. The little child was taken sick on the steamship Kootenay on the trip up from Robson on Friday last and succumbed on Sunday as above mentioned.

**NEW WESTMINSTER.**

The cooing fishing season does not appear to be very brisk. Only four canaries are putting up these fish, the running price for which is 22 cents, for the largest size.

The Presbytery of New Westminster met in the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, Rev. A. E. Vert in the chair. Representatives of the congregation were heard relative to the resignation of their pastor, Rev. M. H. McIntosh, but, as he adhered to his resignation, the pulpit was declared to be ordered vacant on October 8th, Rev. E. D. McLaren to act as moderator.

**ROSSLAND.**

A movement is on foot to have a building erected at the corner of Spokane street and Second avenue, which can be used as a library and club for the winter months.

Mr. J. A. Sayward, lumber manufacturer, of Victoria, who arrived in town on Monday, left for a tour through the northern country on Tuesday. Mr. Sayward is a pioneer lumberman on the coast, and is largely interested in the townsites of Ymir and Nelson, as well as in the sawmilling business along the lakes. He expressed himself as considerably surprised at Rossland's rapid progress.

**CHILLIWACK.**

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Melnes are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Chadsay, of Sumas, during the fair. Two charges against R. Sprague, of the steamer Okanagan, for selling liquor to Indians were heard before Magistrate J. Pelly last week. The first charge was dismissed. In the second the accused pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 and costs.

The wedding took place on Thursday last, at Chilliwack, of Mr. P. Wilson and Miss L. Webb. The interesting ceremony, which took place in the Church of England, was performed by Rev. Mr. Allen. The event was quite a society affair. The bride was attended by two bridesmaids and two maids of honor, all of whom were attired in neat, pretty costumes. The bridesmaids were Miss Daisy Webb and Miss Edith Ashwell. Miss Alice Webb and Miss Connie Melard acted as maid of honor. Mr. B. Reid supported the groom.

**NELSON.**

It is reported that the local telephone company will, on October 1st, increase its usefulness by giving subscribers the benefit of an all night service. In this event the city council will endeavor to make some arrangement with the company and the users of telephones in different sections of the city whereby the telephones may be used for sending fire alarms during the night.

The criminal list for the approaching assize, which will open in Nelson on October 17th, promises to be the shortest, in several years. So far there are but three cases of any importance, two are entered as attempted murder, and the third as theft from the person. Of the first two that of Regina vs. Mastonka is the outcome of a shooting in a Ymir hotel in which no person was injured. The second is down as Regina vs. Lou Preston, a local case. The theft from the person case, Regina vs. Turnbull, comes from Cranbrook, the prisoner Turnbull being out on bail.

The public works committee had a lengthy session on Tuesday, when several matters which had been referred to the committee from the council were disposed of. No action was taken by the committee with respect to the purchase of the land in the vicinity of the electric light plant. The committee some time ago offered F. C. Innes \$1,200 for the land in dispute as well as some additional land which the corporation thought it would require, but as no response had been received from Mr. Innes the committee could make no finding. The matter of wharfage dues for the use of the wharf was again discussed, but action was deferred until the committee could make some arrangement with the transportation companies using the same. The committee, while desirous of making the wharf self-sustaining, does not relish the idea of charging a fee upon every one who travels over the wharf with a bag. The present idea is to secure enough from the transportation companies in a lump sum to keep the wharf in repair, and then throw it open for general use.

**VANCOUVER.**

His Worship Mayor Garden, accompanied by Dominion Government Engineer, J. R. Roy and the City Solicitor on Wednesday afternoon made a preliminary investigation into the several cases of alleged unauthorised reclaiming and appropriation of the foreshore on False creek.

Mr. C. J. Sonth, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has received from Mr. J. J. Kelso, secretary of the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a copy of the society's by-laws and constitution, and owing to the recent cases that have arisen in this city, it is proposed to establish a branch society in British Columbia.

The police on Wednesday received orders to see that any objectionable preaching on the public streets was stopped at once. The chief cause of the numerous complaints received was a man who had been holding an open-air service nightly on the corner of Carrall and Hastings streets. When notified that he must discontinue on Wednesday night, the preacher concluded his service with a somewhat abrupt prayer and quietly went away.

The firemen's pet deer, belonging to No. 1 fire hall, is getting itself into disgrace and the police have instructions to arrest it "on sight" on two charges. On Monday some school children teased it with the result that one was rather severely hurt owing to the animal.

retaliating. The deer was forthwith taken in charge by the police, but during the night it "broke jail" by jumping over the picket fence surrounding the grass plot in which it was confined.—News-Advertiser.

At the meeting of the school board a letter was received from the secretary of the New Westminster Exhibition, asking the board to grant the pupils of the Vancouver schools a holiday on October 6th, which is to be celebrated as Children's Day at the Royal City Exhibition. On the motion of Trustee Ramsay, seconded by Trustee Eldridge, it was moved that the provincial superintendent of education be requested to grant a holiday for all the city schools on October 6th to enable the children to attend the Westminster Exhibition as requested.

Surrounded by several of the leading resident Dominion government officials the remains of the late Endery Latourette were on Wednesday reverently conveyed to the outgoing overland express for removal to Ottawa, where they will be interred in the family vault. Prior to the remains being removed to the train a short, impressive funeral service was conducted in the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary by Father Lachine. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. R. B. Skinner, Colonel Worsnop, Paul Marquette, T. D. Macfarlane, J. M. Bowell and Frank Harrison. Sir Henri Joly was also present at the service, and Messrs. J. R. Roy and F. X. Macfarlane accompanied the body to Ottawa.

The trial of the action for damages of Fleischman vs. the Canadian Pacific railway was continued before Mr. Justice Irving and a special jury on Wednesday morning. At noon the latter retired to consider the case. The following list of questions was submitted to them, to which their answers after an hour's deliberation, were subjoined as follows:

(1.) Have the defendants or their servants done anything which persons of ordinary care and skill under the circumstances would not have done? Ans.—No.  
(2.) Or have they or their servants omitted to do anything which persons of ordinary care and skill under the circumstances would have done? Ans.—No.  
(3.) Have they or their servants by such act of commission or omission caused injury to the plaintiff? Ans.—No.  
(4.) Did the plaintiff do anything which a person of ordinary care or skill would not have done under the circumstances or omit to do anything which such a person would have done, and thereby contribute to the accident? Ans.—Yes.  
(5.) Had the train come to a stop at Castles when the plaintiff got off? Ans.—No.

Upon this verdict his lordship ordered the action to be dismissed with costs.

**A COMMON TROUBLE.**

Thousands Suffer From It Without Knowing Its Real Character.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think that their nerves are to blame, are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines and spring remedies; the seat of the mischief is lost sight of; the stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspepsia often do not have any gain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every other organ; in some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others the kidneys are affected; in others, the bowels are troubled, with loss of flesh and appetite, with the accumulation of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

Mr. A. W. Sharper of No. 61 Prospect street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes as follows: "A motive of pure gratitude prompts me to write these few lines regarding the new and valuable medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have been a sufferer from nervous dyspepsia for the last four years; have used various patent medicines and other remedies without any favorable result. They sometimes give temporary relief until the effects of the medicine wear off. I attributed this to my sedentary habits, being a huckster with little physical exercise, but I am glad to state that the tablets have overcome all these obstacles, for I have gained in flesh, sleep better and am better in every way. The above is written not for notoriety, but is based on actual facts."

Respectfully yours,  
A. W. SHARPER,

61 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind. It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headaches.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

All druggists sell full sized packages at 50 cents.

**SECRET OF LONGEVITY.**

No one has come nearer than George Humphrey to an accurate conception of the secret of longevity. The total number of aged persons whose life story was examined by him was close on 1,000; seventy-four of whom were centenarians. His conclusions were: "1. That the primary factor in a long life consists in an inherited durability; the vital machinery is wound up to go for a given period, but for accidents or in spite of them, it will go till the time appointed. 2. That an important part of the primary inheritance is good digestive and nutritive power. 3. That temperature is necessary in the use of the nutritive functions both in eating and drinking and in regard to all kinds of food and drink. 4. That an energetic temperament and active habits conduce to longevity."—San Francisco Chronicle.

**GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.**

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, grippe, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Cheerfulness is health; its opposite, melancholy, is disease.—Haliburton.

**Mining News****Two Hundred at Work Around Sandon.**

The Sandon Pay streak says: There are approximately 200 men at work in the mines tributary to Sandon just now. The crews are something as follows: Payne, 40; Rambler-Cariboo, 25; Lucky Jim, 25; Silver Bell, 15; Ivanhoe, 12; Vulture, 10; Ajax Fraction, 8; Reo, 6; Noble Mine, 6; Union, 6; Last Chance, 5; Ruth No. 2, 4; Queen Boss, 6; Sovereign, 6; Sunshine, 4; Slocan Star, 4; Chicago, 4; Dardanelles, 4; Ajax, 2; Wonderful, 2; R. E. Lee, 2. At White water, 12 men are working on the Jackson, and a few on prospects. Fifty men are working on prospects adjacent to New Denver. The Ruth has also 20 men on their pay roll, building the concentrator and doing surface work at the mine, and the Ivanhoe has 15 men making trails and grading the concentrator site.

**Sold for Forty Thousand Dollars.**

The well known Lardeau property, the Towsley, the next location to the famous Silver Cup mine, owned by D. Ferguson, of Ferguson, and J. Knowles, of Revelstoke, two prominent old-time Lardeau prospectors and mining men, was sold outright on Thursday to J. Skeaff, managing engineer of the French Creek Company, for a Chicago syndicate. The price paid was forty thousand dollars, making the deal the biggest mining transaction which has so far taken place in the Lardeau. The new owners will proceed at once with the erection of cabins on the property and extensive development work will be undertaken with view of thoroughly testing the claim. Other important details for Lardeau properties are now pending.

**Greenwood Smelter.**

Work in connection with the smelter has begun in earnest. For a week or two there was a hitch owing to some land required for a dump, and there was a possibility of some change being made in the location, or in arrangements previously decided upon. The delay was in consequence of the absence of the owner of the property, Mr. Keffer, manager of the Mother Lode, however, took a trip East in connection with the matter and from telegraphic advice received the whole matter has been arranged satisfactorily, and a force of men have been put to work in clearing the site. In a day or two this force will be largely augmented for the purpose of excavation. Men are also at work building offices for the company, and in a week or more the smelter site will be a veritable "hive of industry."

Paul Johnson and his assistants are exceedingly busy preparing plans, and attending to other details. Mr. Keffer while East was called to New York to consult with the financial principals of the B. C. Copper Company, and may have some important announcements to make when he returns home, which will be in the course of a week.

**Around New Denver.**

Among the properties around the town that will be worked this winter are the Los Tiger, Hartney, Marion, Home Run, Anglo-Saxon, Neglected, Bosun and Lake Shore, on Silver mountain, and the Mollie Hughes and Capella, on Goat mountain.

J. Colander and partners are erecting a camp on the Adial, close to the Noonday mine, and will work the claim during the winter.

The Minnesota Silver Company, operating the Ivanhoe, have at last secured a site for their concentrator, which will be erected just below Sandon, and close to the C.P.R. track.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A. Blumenauer, who recently bounded the Hartney, sent four men up the hill to commence the erection of winter quarters and other necessary buildings. He also purchased an ore car and the necessary T rails which will be required to transport it.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A. Blumenauer, who recently bounded the Hartney, sent four men up the hill to commence the erection of winter quarters and other necessary buildings. He also purchased an ore car and the necessary T rails which will be required to transport it.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A. Blumenauer, who recently bounded the Hartney, sent four men up the hill to commence the erection of winter quarters and other necessary buildings. He also purchased an ore car and the necessary T rails which will be required to transport it.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A. Blumenauer, who recently bounded the Hartney, sent four men up the hill to commence the erection of winter quarters and other necessary buildings. He also purchased an ore car and the necessary T rails which will be required to transport it.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A. Blumenauer, who recently bounded the Hartney, sent four men up the hill to commence the erection of winter quarters and other necessary buildings. He also purchased an ore car and the necessary T rails which will be required to transport it.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A. Blumenauer, who recently bounded the Hartney, sent four men up the hill to commence the erection of winter quarters and other necessary buildings. He also purchased an ore car and the necessary T rails which will be required to transport it.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A. Blumenauer, who recently bounded the Hartney, sent four men up the hill to commence the erection of winter quarters and other necessary buildings. He also purchased an ore car and the necessary T rails which will be required to transport it.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A. Blumenauer, who recently bounded the Hartney, sent four men up the hill to commence the erection of winter quarters and other necessary buildings. He also purchased an ore car and the necessary T rails which will be required to transport it.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A. Blumenauer, who recently bounded the Hartney, sent four men up the hill to commence the erection of winter quarters and other necessary buildings. He also purchased an ore car and the necessary T rails which will be required to transport it.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A. Blumenauer, who recently bounded the Hartney, sent four men up the hill to commence the erection of winter quarters and other necessary buildings. He also purchased an ore car and the necessary T rails which will be required to transport it.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A. Blumenauer, who recently bounded the Hartney, sent four men up the hill to commence the erection of winter quarters and other necessary buildings. He also purchased an ore car and the necessary T rails which will be required to transport it.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A. Blumenauer, who recently bounded the Hartney, sent four men up the hill to commence the erection of winter quarters and other necessary buildings. He also purchased an ore car and the necessary T rails which will be required to transport it.

The Marion looked better Saturday than at any time since work commenced under the new management. An ore car and the necessary T rails have arrived for the Marion, and they will be packed up and put into place at once.

There is little doubt of the bond being lifted on the property.

On Tuesday A. A.

## THE LANDSLIDES IN INDIA.

Great Suffering Among the Natives—Food at Panine Prices—Military Are Clearing Away the Slides.

(Associated Press)

Calcutta, Sept. 29.—The weather is fine at Darjeeling, the scene of the recent disasters caused by earthquakes, floods and landslides. Everything is quiet. All are doing their best to help the sufferers, but food is nearly at famine prices. Many houses and tea factories have been left perched in dangerous positions. The military are at work clearing away the landslides.

## FRENCH WAR MINISTER.

A Letter Written to the Duc D'Orléans On His Appointment to the Cabinet.

(Associated Press)

Paris, Sept. 29.—The Marquis de Gallifet, minister of war, having written to the Figaro asserting that he had, never written to the Duc D'Orléans since the end of 1888, when he declined the latter's invitation to shoot at Wood Norton, the Intramontage this morning replies by publishing a letter which the paper says was seized among the papers of M. André Buffet, one of the persons recently placed on trial before the senate, sitting as a high court of justice, on a charge of having conspired against the state. In this letter De Gallifet says: "If the Republic's representatives are so stupid as to confide the ministry of war to me, you, messieurs, will not have occasion to be dissatisfied with me."

## RAIDS BY INDIANS.

A Fight With Cowboys During Which Several Were Killed.

(Associated Press)

Austin, Tex., Sept. 29.—A dispute from Ortiz, state of Sonora, Mexico, says a band of 200 Yaqui Indians attacked the ranch of Lonoer Benito at Tetuambate. After a fight with a force of about 50 Mexican cowboys, in which several of the latter were killed, the Indians burned all the ranch buildings and drove several hundred head of cattle and horses into the mountains.

## HILL TRIBES DEFEATED.

Native Police Kill and Wound Two Hundred Bhils.

(Associated Press)

Bombay, Sept. 29.—It is reported a body of armed Bhils have raided the country near Khergum, and that the police of two companies of native infantry from Baroda overtook the Bhils, with whom they had a fierce encounter. The raiders are said to have lost 200 killed and wounded.

## SOLDIERS AT VANCOUVER.

The Contingent of the Royal Artillery Arrive En Route to Esquimalt.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—The contingent of the Royal Artillery from Halifax for Esquimalt, arrived here by special train at 9 o'clock. The officers in command are Captain McBain, Lieutenant Byrne and Jones and Surgeon Major Moir.

The men number 130, and came through in good shape, though the lack of opportunities to pipeclay the white facings of their uniforms en route rather detracted from the neatness of their appearance. The contingent left to-day by the Islander for Victoria.

Major Garden and local officers entertained the newly arrived officers to lunch.

## MONTREAL MINING MARKET.

(Associated Press)

Montreal, Sept. 29.—Stock market, morning board: War Eagle \$12, 312; Payne \$12, 121, 117; Montreal and London \$12, 543; Republic \$11, 115, 115; Sales: War Eagle \$2, 300 at 313; 300 at 312; Payne \$200 at 119, 175 at 118; Montreal and London, 1,800 at 54; Republic \$500 at 118; 300 at 119, 2,300 at 117.

## COTTON TAKES A JUMP.

Exemption on New Orleans Stock Exchange—Directors Suspend Business.

(Associated Press)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 29.—Intense excitement prevails on the Cotton Exchange here, and the directors of the Exchange have met and suspended business.

The New York market is closed to-day, and the only quotations to come this morning to guide local investors were from Liverpool. The market had scarcely opened when operators became paralyzed by advances from over the ocean. It showed futures had advanced in leaps and bounds. In half an hour reports showed the Liverpool market had risen again a cent. The whole exchange went wild, the excitement spreading to the crowd about the doors of the building. At 10 o'clock a meeting of directors was convened and prompt action taken, suspending business.

Operators are unable to explain the tremendous jump, and the common belief on the floor is that the wires have been tapped and a gigantic swindling game is afoot somewhere.

Private cables are going to Liverpool by the dozen seeking information.

## RALPH SMITH RETURNS.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—Ralph Smith, M.P., returned to-day from Montreal, where he has been attending the Dominion Trades Congress, of which he has been re-elected president.

Mr. Smith expresses the belief that a general provincial election is inevitable. He reaffirms his allegiance to the present provincial government. In Eastern labor circles great interest is taken in the Chinese labor question and the Dominion government's inaction has aroused some criticism.

## MR. MAXWELL BETTER.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., who is ill at St. Paul's Hospital, is reported much better to-day. He had been ill for six days before arriving on the 28th.

His condition was serious yesterday, but the crisis is now past.

## WAR IMMINENT.

At latest advices war in South Africa appears to be merely a question of hours. According to information from Boer sources Chamberlain's suggestions include the payment of an indemnity for the cost of sending troops to Africa, disarmament of the Transvaal forces, suppression of Dr. Leyd's legislation and a full and complete acknowledgement of the supremacy of British interests in South Africa.

The Times correspondent, in an interview with President Kruger, asked if there was still a possibility of peace. "No," replied Oom Paul, "unless the other side do something to make peace possible."

From the Transvaal comes reports of military activity among the Boers. Burgers are gathering in large numbers near the Natal frontier, where they expect the first engagement will be fought.

Commanders have been ordered to their posts, but warned not to do anything likely to precipitate hostilities.

## NINE PERSONS DROWNED.

A Lifeboat From the Stranded Dominion Line Scotsman. Swamped in the Straits of Belle Isle.

(Associated Press)

Rimouski, Sept. 29.—The first life boat which left the Dominion line steamer Scotsman after she went ashore on Belle Isle was swamped and the following were drowned:

First cabin—Mrs. Robertson, of Toronto, wife of the manager of the Sunlight Co., and daughter; Mrs. Charles, wife of the stage manager of the "Sign of the Cross" Company; Miss Street, of Montreal, travelling companion of Miss Duncan, of Montreal; Mrs. Dickinson, of Windsor, Ont., wife of the editor of the Windsor World.

Second cabin—Miss R. Weaver, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Skelton and the infant child of Mrs. Roberts.

The drowning occurred about 2:30 a.m. last Friday.

There were others whose names were not learned.

Stokers Rob Unfortunate Passengers.

Rimouski, Sept. 29.—It is reported a body of armed Bhils have raided the country near Khergum, and that the police of two companies of native infantry from Baroda overtook the Bhils, with whom they had a fierce encounter. The raiders are said to have lost 200 killed and wounded.

Immediately after the vessel struck, the stokers commenced the most bare-faced robbery of the passengers, taking all the valuables they could lay their hands on.

The passengers who escaped had to climb over rocks for miles to reach the light house.

From later information it appears that the stokers, who were a scratch lot owing to the strike in Liverpool, and other members of the crew, got access to some liquors which were on board, and that the officers were utterly unable to control them.

According to a report from Glasgow, the announcement is made that the Clydebank Shipbuilding Company is about to build an Atlantic steamer for the Cunard Line 15 feet longer than the Oceanic. This indicates another bid of the most costly kind by the Cunard Company for supremacy on the ocean.

Since 1883, when the Umbria and Etruria were contracted for, it has been the policy of the Cunard Line to wait till their rivals on the Atlantic had produced their best boat, and then to give an order for one certain to beat it. Thus the Umbria and the Etruria easily beat every other ocean liner in existence in the years between 1884 and 1889, when the first place in speed was taken away from them by the City of Paris. Then, after the Teutonic and the Majestic had shown their best speed, in 1891, the Campania and Lucania were contracted for, and easily demonstrated their superiority in speed when they began to run in 1893. If the new Campania is begun now she can scarcely be ready to make her first run till the spring of 1901, and then there will be a veritable world's wonder to be seen.

Steamer Queen City returned from Cape Scott and way ports on the West Coast at noon with a miscellaneous cargo made up of ore shipments, salmon, etc., and including an old Spanish frigate, a relic of an old Spanish naval canal, a relic of an old Spanish.

No news was brought of the derelict. The work on the coal mines at Quatsino is progressing favorably, and a good pile has been taken out. A ship towing out was seen.

The Oriental liner Olympia is due to arrive here Saturday with a full cargo of tea and silk. The Tacoma Ledger says "It has not yet been definitely decided whether or not she will stop at Victoria this trip. The government officials are in a hurry for her to enter the transport service, and she may be rushed through to Tacoma, unloaded, and taken to San Francisco at once to be fitted up for her new service. If she does not stop at Victoria," says the Ledger, "it will mean extra work for her owners, for the shipment of freight to Victoria on this line from the Orient amounts to as much as all the cities west of the Rocky Mountains combined."

Steamer Utopia has received a new propeller and its increased size gives faster speed. She did not leave the Sound until 12:30 a.m., being detained in loading freight for Victoria merchants, and arrived at 7:30 a.m. She left again from the outer wharf at 11 a.m. Included in her cargo this morning were two carloads of flour, heavy consignments of grain and a carload of wine and liquors.

According to some of those who arrived by the Utopia this morning those interested in the scheme to place a rival steamer on the Sound run in opposition to the steamer Victorian have in view the purchase of the steamer Dodo, form-

erly the steam schooner W. H. Bryant, which is to be sold by the sheriff at Seville to-day. The report could not be verified and is given for what it is worth.

The steamer San Pedro, while bound from San Pedro to San Francisco, had a narrow escape from being wrecked by the big derelict log raft. When she had cleared the floating menace though, her captain, though him of the salvage, and the big pile of logs were taken in tow. The steamer's coal gave out, and after taking the position and calculating the drift, the captain abandoned his prize and went on to San Francisco.

Ship Ivy, now in the Roads from Hongkong, lost one of her Chinese sailors, her sailors are all Asiatics—while on route across the Pacific. He fell from the deck, breaking his leg.

Arrangements have been made by the C.P.N. Co. for a return fare of \$3 to Westminster during Exhibition week. On Wednesday and Friday morning passengers can take the direct steamer and return on Saturday or earlier for \$2.

The correspondent adds that perhaps it is worth pointing out that the command in question did not arise until 1894, after the franchise had been restricted by law, 1891, "which makes it difficult to see why the former should account for the latter."

A squadron of British cruisers is gathering at Capetown.

Natives Are Quiet.

Advices from the interior of South Africa indicate that thus far the natives are quiet, and there is no sign of trouble.

This is reassuring, as it was feared some of the troops in Zululand and elsewhere were becoming restless.

The arrivals at Durban, Natal, from the Rand, are diminishing. Tents have been pitched on the beach to accommodate the refugees.

It is announced from Kimberley that a former mayor has called a meeting of Irishmen to protest against the action of their countrymen at home, who, he says, are under complete misapprehension supporting "the cause of tyranny in the Transvaal."

Aid From Rhodesia.

The British colonies in Rhodesia are organizing a volunteers corps, having formed a cycle detachment, and have constructed an armored train with an engine plated with steel rails.

Refugees from the Rand continue to arrive at Newcastle, Natal, where earthworks are being raised.

Light rains are reported in the north of Natal. Farmers within the probable fighting zone are sending their stocks south.

In Aluwai, in the north, a violent appeal from the well known Boer's Field Cornet Viljoen has been distributed. He calls upon the Afrikanders to help their brethren, and accuses Great Britain of coveting the Transvaal.

Natal Troops Ordered North.

A cable from Durban contains the significant news that the Natal field artillery, light infantry and mounted rifles have been ordered to proceed to the Ladysmith district forthwith.

New Zealand's Offer.

Considerable satisfaction was expressed in official circles at the telegraph from Wellington, N. Z., yesterday, which announced that the House of Representatives had resolved, enthusiastically, almost unanimously, to offer the Imperial government a fully equipped contingent of mounted rifles for service in South Africa, the colony to pay the cost of transportation and all other expenses.

Chamberlain's Demands.

London, Sept. 29.—The Pali Mail Gazette says it understands Mr. Chamberlain submitted a despatch to the Cabinet Council to-day containing the following demands on the Transvaal:

1. Five years franchise qualification without hampering conditions.

2. Municipal self-government at Johannesburg on a freely elected basis.

3. The separation of the judiciary from the executive and its independence of the Volksraad.

4. The abolition of the dynamite monopoly.

5. The removal of the fort dominating Johannesburg, though the defences of Pretoria may remain.

6. The teaching of the English language in the schools.

Parliament to Be Summoned.

London, Sept. 29.—An official of the foreign office this evening told a representative of the Associated Press that the cabinet, in the absence of the Transvaal reply, had agreed to draft a despatch containing its own proposals, which will be communicated to the Transvaal government in a few days.

Parliament will be called shortly to consider the situation.

The government declines to furnish exact information at present regarding the military movements.

Passage For Volunteers.

Another proposal is being considered to give the passage of trained volunteers who are willing to enlist into the Imperial forces.

It now appears that the orders received at Gibraltar with reference to the Grenadier Guards were misinterpreted. The order was to detain them, not send them to the Cape, and to-day they sailed for Southampton.

What a heavy burden is a name that has too soon become famous.—Voltaire.

How easy to be amiable in the midst of happiness and success.—Mme. Swetchine.

CONSIGNMENTS.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—G. H. Coleleigh, Mrs. Coleleigh, B. O. Mason, G. H. Smith, Major Dupuis, A. McDermott, E. H. B. McGowen, Geo. McL. Brown, M. Leur, G. R. Hoyes, W. H. Brunner, G. Campbell, C. A. Beck, C. F. Newcombe, J. W. Taylor, J. S. Rataleck, A. McDonald, E. Gulk, W. L. Guzman, Mrs. A. H. B. McGowan, D. Rabbitt, A. E. Bull, L. O. Lileyman, Sam Sealer, W. H. Seaver, A. J. Venn, J. M. Eldridge, J. F. Bushnell, Robt. Smith, Alex. Robinson.

Per steamer Utopia from the Sound—Mrs. Gustin, B. O. Nodde, F. C. Wall, Chas. Laring, P. S. Lapman, Capt. J. M. Yorke, Miss Chickering, Mrs. Smart, Jas. Stanley, E. Boyce, Frank. Moss, A. Young, Mrs. Barnes, Jas. Holme, L. M. Lathe, G. R. Palme, Mrs. Graham, H. A. McIntosh, M. Steele and wife, J. F. Martin, J. Hanson, Mrs. Boyce, E. Coughlin, A. P. Pitts, Isaac Smith, H. G. Ross, Miss Moore, Wm. Goodchild, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Chickering, S. Gregory, Miss. Bruner, Miss Hazelwood, M. Coughlin, E. Wilkins.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE... 25c.

Our new and improved Cataract Cure... Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanent cures Catarrh, Ulcers, Fevers, &c. free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Per steamer Utopia from the Sound—P. & L. M. B. N. R. H. B. Co., A. B. J. & Co., H. E. Levy, F. R. S. & Co., E. G. Prior & Co., J. A. Sayward, Order Golden Rule Bazaar, Wanabe & Co., J. A. Sayward, Drury & Taylor, Albion Iron Works, E. H. Hazelwood, C. Matlock.

—We have opened up a very beautiful line of English down quilts. We ask you to see these goods. Weiler Bros. (Second Floor.)

## BOERS GATHER READY FOR BATTLE.

(Continued from page 1.)

"He wished to indignantly deny Mr. Chamberlain's charges that he had broken his promise made during the discussion preceding the Pretoria convention of 1881, that he would treat new immigrants equally with old burghers. He